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October 15, 1918.

Temperature 6 a.m. 71 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 85 " 10

October 15, 1917.

Temperature 6 a.m. 74 2 p.m. 82
Humidity 76 " 19

8073 日一十月九

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918.

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

EARLY ARMISTICE UNLIKELY.

WHAT THE ALLIES WILL REQUIRE.

MARSHAL FOCH MASTER OF THE SITUATION.

London, October 12

The feeling of the general public on Sunday as regards the proposed armistice seemed mainly one of anxiety lest anything is done to jeopardise a just recompense for the sacrifices made.

This is reflected in numerous interviews with public men, for instance, the Lord Mayor of London; the Rev. R. J. Campbell; the Chairman of the Socialist Party, Mr. H. M. Hyndman; and Lord Haldane.

How the Leinster crime has affected opinion is evidenced by the speech of Mr. T. P. O'Connor at Whitfield's Tabernacle, in which he declared it was impossible to approach the subject of peace with a cool mind in view of the universal horror and rage at the Leinster murders. The Allies must, he said, apply to Germany that force which alone is a guarantee of the non-recurrence of internal crime.

A meeting at the Coliseum, addressed by Lord Denbigh, passed a resolution demanding the punishment of German criminals and the granting of no armistice until surrender is unconditional.

A German Revolution Feared.

London, October 14.

Reuter learns that the Leinster and Hirona Maru crimes have caused consternation in certain German official quarters and in neutral countries.

High German financial quarters are now following shipping circles in advocating a peace upon President Wilson's conditions, urging otherwise that an internal revolution is inevitable.

Marshal Foch the Master.

Lyon, October 13.

A French wireless message states:—The French newspapers, in commenting upon the German Reply to President Wilson's Note, state that before transmitting the enemy's solicitations for an armistice and peace to the Entente Powers, President Wilson has demanded from Berlin precise and supplementary explanations. If the enemy Government replies to the President and asks if he is satisfied by the explanations of the Note given by them, then President Wilson will transmit the enemy reply to the Allied Governments. If the Allied Governments deem it opportune to make a reply they will confer with each other—if they have not already done so. If an affirmative reply is made, Marshal Foch will decide what military conditions must be imposed with a view to an armistice.

Marshal Foch is not the man to permit any subterfuges whereby the enemy could renew the contest.

Marshal Foch is now the master of the hour, and presents to the enemy a double mode of compulsion: his strategy on the field of battle and the weight of the victories gained by him during these negotiations. It is essential not only that Germany admits herself to be conquered in this war, but that she must be placed in a position that it will forever be impossible for her to wage another war.

The Allied Requirements.

London, October 14.

It is authoritatively stated that there is no prospect of an early armistice. Moreover, when the time is ripe for considering the proposition an armistice will not be seriously considered without accompanying naval and military guarantees that Germany is not merely ready to sheathe the sword but that she is absolutely powerless to resume hostilities.

These fundamental points represent the views of Britain and the Allies.

President Wilson is unlikely to reply at present. It is expected that he will consult the Allies before definitely drafting an answer.

NEW SUCCESSES IN FRANCE.

FRENCH TROOPS ENTER LAON.

CAPTURE OF DOUAI BY THE BRITISH.

Lyon, October 13.

A French wireless message states:—The retreat of the enemy has been accelerated along the whole front.

On Saturday General Gouraud occupied Vouziers, Vieil and Afeld-la-Ville, between the Aisne and the Oise.

The enemy have evacuated Leonsais.

The Forest of St. Gobain is turned on the left to the south of Laon. General Mangin's Army is four kilometres from Laon. Between Laon and Oronne the French troops are approaching the plain of Sissonne.

The British are progressing on the line of the Selle River. The British have carried Douai, and now threaten Denain.

More French Progress.

London, October 13.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing this evening, says:—Further French progress has been recorded from the Oise to the Aisne and in Champagne.

South-east of Laon, we reached a line running straight from Orgeval to Ami Fontaine. In the centre we occupied a strong position north of the Aisne and are bridging the river under occasional heavy artillery fire.

Farther east, in the great northward bend of the Aisne, we hold the southern bank of the river to Vouziers. North of this line numerous fires indicate that the enemy does not intend to hold long his new natural line along the Serre River.

French Enter Laon.

London, October 14.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing on Sunday afternoon, says:—The French entered Laon without a fight, therewith recovering a great group of natural obstacles which for years have formed the keystone of German defence in France.

Last year Laon seemed the final goal of our efforts; to-day its capture is merely an episode in the pursuit. The semi-circle of hills in front and the network of railways behind it, made it the strongest defensive position in France.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

SINGAPORE'S CENTENARY.

Movement for a University.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Singapore, October 14.

His Excellency the Governor has announced that the Government is establishing in Singapore a College on the lines of the large provincial Colleges in Britain, forming the nucleus of a future University in commemoration of the Centenary of the Colony.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

BRITAIN WARNS GERMANY.

London, Oct. 12.

The Press Bureau issues a statement by the Inter-Departmental Committee on War Prisoners, announcing the receipt of Germany's refusal to ratify the Anglo-German prisoners' agreement, unless guarantees are given against the deportation or internment of Germans in China. The statement proceeds to say that the Government is determined to take drastic steps to end the continued maltreatment of British war prisoners behind the lines, in the salt mines and elsewhere. They accordingly demand Germany to redress these grievances particularly. Firstly, to immediately remove prisoners not fewer than thirty kilometres behind the firing line. Secondly, to afford proper and humane treatment to prisoners in occupied territories and elsewhere. Thirdly, to permit the Netherlands' representatives to inspect occupied territory behind the lines with a view to ascertaining if the grievances have been redressed. Fourthly, to undertake that no prisoner shall henceforth be employed in the salt mines. Fifthly, to carry out the articles of the recent Hague Agreement, containing a humane code of treatment of prisoners. Germany has been notified that unless within four weeks these requirements are accepted and Britain is satisfied by neutral reports that the necessary action has been taken, Britain will, in concert with her Allies, take such reprisals as are deemed necessary to compel Germany to treat prisoners in accordance with International Law and the practice of civilised nations. In any case Britain will hold Germany responsible for the unlawful and inhuman treatment of prisoners and take all steps in their power to ensure that the persons responsible for these outrages are punished. The nature of further reprisals which may be taken will be considered in consultation with the Allies. Steps are also being taken to secure better treatment for prisoners in Turkish hands and instructions have been sent to General Allenby that in the event of an armistice with Turkey the immediate and unconditional return of prisoners should be required.

THE LEINSTER OUTRAGE.

London, Oct. 12.

All papers are most indignant at the coldblooded massacre of the Leinster which, committed at this juncture, is bound to defeat Germany's purpose of peace, for it proves that there is no real change in her Government.

Sir Edward Carson writes demanding that the Government insist upon the delivery of the Leinster assassins before receiving further notes.

The "Daily Mail" demands the delivery of every German submarine and merchantman as a condition of peace.

The "Daily News" calls for the punishment of the German criminals and says talk of peace at present is a nauseating mockery. It adds that the abdication of the Kaiser will not satisfy the Allies, for a criminal's responsibility cannot be cast off like a worn out coat.

MORE PROGRESS IN SERBIA.

London, Oct. 13.

A wireless German official message states: In the face of strong attacks we retired to the heights north of Nish. Nish was occupied by the enemy.

A French eastern communique states: There was violent fighting on Oct. 10 south of Nish between the Serbians and the enemy, reinforced by a new German division. Counter-attacks by German Alpine Corps on the left bank of the Morava were shattered with heavy enemy losses. East of the Morava the Serbs continue to advance on the hills south of Nish. Since Oct. 15, including the Eleventh German and the Bulgarian Army which was surrounded at Kirsant and Elen. Pastes and surrendered, the Allies have captured 80,000 prisoners, including 1,600 officers, five generals, 2,000 guns, hundreds of machine-guns and mine throwers and immense booty.

A Serbian official message states: We occupied, after hard fighting, the whole of Seljevitza mountain and reached Goritza. Our cavalry is advancing towards Kourchoumlia and Prokuplje. We prisoners many belonging to three new German divisions and captured six guns.

THE WAR IN THE AIR.

London, Oct. 13.

The Press Bureau states that 548 German aeroplanes were destroyed or disabled on the Western front in September, fifty-nine balloons were destroyed, and 239 British machines are missing. The figures are exclusive of the heavy casualties inflicted by the Independent Air Force and British coastal squadrons in raids on Germany and Belgium.

NO STRIKES IN CANADA.

Ottawa, Oct. 13.

An Order in Council forbids strikes and lockouts in essential industries in war-time under severe penalties.

A GERMAN AMNESTY.

Copenhagen, Oct. 12.

A message from Berlin states that the Kaiser has ordered the Chancellor to draw up an extensive amnesty for political offenders.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE OUTLOOK.

German Suggestion Concerning Evacuation.

London, Oct. 12.

The following is a continuation of the German reply: The German Government in accordance with the Austro-Hungarian Government for the purpose of bringing about an armistice declares itself ready to comply with the President's propositions with regard to evacuation and suggests that the President may occasion the meeting of a mixed commission for making the necessary arrangements concerning the evacuation. The present German Government which has undertaken the responsibility of this step towards peace has been formed by conferences and is in agreement with the great majority of the Reichstag. The Chancellor, supported in all his actions by the whole of this majority, speaks in the name of the German Government and people.

The reply is signed by Dr. Solf.

To Succeed the Kaiser?

Paris, Oct. 12.

A Havas message states: There is a rumour of the Kaiser's abdication. A story is repeated that the Crown Prince's son, aged twelve, should be selected to succeed under the Regency of the Kaiser's brother.

Abdication Demanded.

Zurich, Oct. 13.

The "Frankische Tages Post," the Socialist Nuremberg newspaper, demands the abdication of the Kaiser and says the nation is convinced that the responsibility for the present situation rests with the Kaiser, who is the last of the military monarchs. He does not appear to new Germany to be fitting a representative of the national unity which has suffered from his rule. He has always demanded the greatest sacrifices of his subjects. He should now sacrifice himself if his abdication will obtain better peace terms.

Two Years' More War!

New York, Oct. 13.

Sir Eric Geddes declared that in the midst of her peace offensive Germany was preparing for intensified submerminism, but the Allies are ready to meet it. His advice was not to be deluded by hopes of early peace, but to be prepared for two years' more war. Since the war the British Navy had escorted overseas about sixteen million men, with the loss of less than the one thousandth part of a man in every hundred.

Popular Opinion.

London, Oct. 13.

Germany's reply to President Wilson became known in London late in the evening through announcements from the stage in the theatres and on the screens of the cinema. It was received with tremendous enthusiasm, and the singing of the national anthem so prolonged that the performances in some cases were suspended.

The popular view was that the reply was equivalent to complete surrender and the end of the war only a matter of weeks.

Essential Requirements.

London, Oct. 13.

The Sunday newspapers unanimously doubt the sincerity of the German move and declare that if the Germans think that all that now remains is to haggle over conditions at a conference they will be rudely disillusioned. The papers point out that the Allies have their points in addition to President Wilson's fourteen which do not cover the manifold German crimes committed since President Wilson's points were enunciated nor provide for the arraignment of the master criminals who inspired and organised the atrocities, nor do they refer to reparation for sea crimes like that of the Leinster. The papers do not believe that President Wilson will recommend the Entente to grant an armistice without solid guarantees to prevent Germany escaping inevitable military disaster and their suggestions of terms prior to the suspension of hostilities include occupation of Metz, and the Rhine bridgeheads, the dismantling of the German fleet, the surrender of all submarines and a declaration that the colonies will not be returned. All conclude that Marshal Foch can be trusted to dictate terms which will not cheat the Allied armies of the fruits of their splendid victories.

A British Conference.

London, Oct. 13.

Mr. Balfour and Mr. Bonar Law are conferring with the Premier to-day on the German reply to President Wilson which was received at the Foreign Office this morning from the British Minister at The Hague.

Too Vague.

London, Oct. 13.

Reuter is informed that the next step is for President Wilson to consult the Allies regarding the German answer. Prima-facie the German answer seems to accept all President Wilson's points, but the real difficulty is Germany's disregard hitherto of all obligations of truth and good-faith. The note does not make it definitely clear if President Wilson's terms are accepted outright or only as a basis of discussion. Evidently such a mere vague statement will not be sufficient and no armistice is possible except on rigorous guarantees that the enemy is not merely utilising the interval to resume military operations later.

A Complete Acceptance?

Washington, Oct. 13.

It is authoritatively announced that the German Note was transmitted by wireless from Neuen and picked up and forwarded to Washington through official and diplomatic channels. It seems on the face of it a complete acceptance of the President's terms.

Sheer Trickery.

Paris, Oct. 12.

The newspapers emphasise the ambiguity of the German note and declare that the German assurances of the democratisation of Germany are sheer trickery. They affirm that conditions of suspension of hostilities must be dictated to Germany.

The Only Way.

Rome, Oct. 13.

Signor Orlando in an interview declared: "The enemy must not be allowed to snatch victory from us by craft. He must evacuate our territory and give definite guarantees. Only thus can the cause of peace be served."

(Continued on Page 7.)

A WET DAY IN BILLETS.

By Captain J. A. F. Ozanne.

Of all regions upon the earth the department of the Pas de Calais must surely be the wettest—so at any rate thought the officers of the 22nd (Service) Battalion of the Madfordshire Light Infantry; and, as their regiment hails from a country which has the reputation of being *jeu de l'homme* in the matter of rain, they are held to be experts on the subject.

Drip, drip, drip. A wet day is a depressing sort of thing at any time and in any place, but in a shell-torn farmhouse, with its bepoddled yard and saturated manure heap, the absolute limit is reached, especially, as the Captain said, when people of depraved tastes persist in smoking foul cigars in a confined space. This remark was for the benefit of the Lewis Gun officer, who had entered the mess smoking a cigar, which he had purchased for the modest sum of three sous.

However, there was one thing which made the lot of the Madfordshire bearable, and that was the thought of the trenches. The wet and sticky day, the slippery duck-boards, the sodden fire steps, these things have to be seen and experienced in order to be thoroughly appreciated. Here at any rate the roof of the farmhouse was sufficiently intact to keep the rain out, there were dry beds to sleep in, and the coffee made by Madame, not to mention the omelette, was excellent.

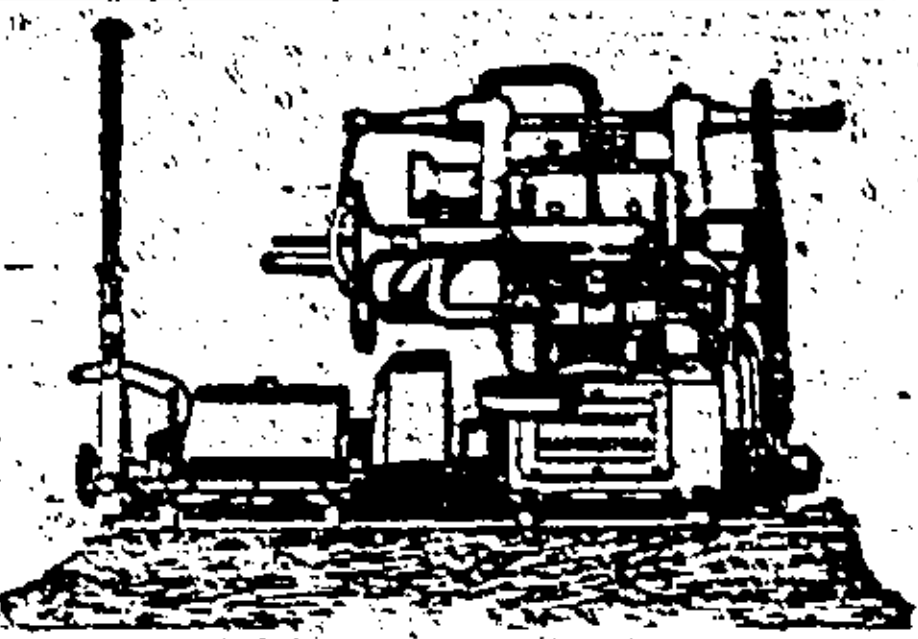
Then there was the coming concert. In five days the battalion troops of *piroets* was to make its debut. It was going to be a "sims concert." The idea had originated on some such wet day as this the last time that the Madfordshires were in rest billets. A certain amount of talent had been sent out with the last draft; and it was even whispered that a certain melancholy looking soldier amongst the new lot was a comedian with quite a provincial reputation. Obviously such an opportunity was too good to be missed, and a committee was held forthwith. With the advent of a subaltern who played the piano and who, in addition to being an expert in the art of ragtime, was an adept at writing topical verses suited to popular taste, the possibility of the battalion possessing a troupe which would bid fair to wipe the eye of the Divisional Piroets seemed to be well within reach, and the Madford Minnies came into being.

A wet day in billets, therefore, is obviously a day for extra rehearsals, and the subaltern who was the troupe accompanist worked hard at the tin-kettle piano on that day, while the members of the troupe howled in solo and in chorus. The stage manager had gone into the town in the mess cart to see about the costumes. From all this it was evident that the Minnies intended to do the thing in style.

Meanwhile the members of the rank and file, quartered in barns and stables throughout the village, were busy clearing off their arrears of correspondence. Private Hodge, sprawling on his stomach in a hay loft, was indelicate enough to hope that his epistle would find its recipient, his sweetheart in the peaceful village of Duckberry-super-slab, the "same as it leaves him at present." Another man, joyful in that he had contrived to get a green envelope, was writing to his wife. In a corner of a barn a small group of men were playing "house."

These men had come out of the line two days ago and, with luck, they would probably be in billets another ten days at least. Wet or fine a spell out of the trenches is not a thing to be snuffed at.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Shortage of Dolls.

The shortages growing out of the war are hitting in some very unexpected places. Even the dolls have not escaped. A manufacturer of dolls in New York said recently that he had stopped manufacturing "soldier dolls" because of the scarcity of cotton-khaki cloth. From present indications the little dolls that are now garbed in knitted bathing suits or little caps and sweaters will have to change their regiment. As a recommendation has been made to manufacturers that the making of dolls' garments be discontinued because of the wool shortage.

Womens' Blouses.

Georgette and crepe de chine have become staple fabrics for women's blouses, according to a great many American manufacturers, and flesh and white are mentioned as the staple hues. "For autumn we find a number of suit shades, and other dark colours in various materials selling," said one manufacturer, "and in the spring and summer months there is always a call for an array of bright colours in quite a few cotton and other fabrics. But for all year round good sellers, flesh or white blouses of Georgette or crepe de chine lead the field. They are good all times."

Promotion of Second Lieutenants.

The following Army Council instruction was issued recently:—"Substantive promotion of Second Lieutenants.—With reference to A.O.I. 1253 of 1917, by which provision is made for the promotion of second lieutenants to lieutenants after 18 months' commissioned service, it is notified that in future in all cases in which a unit or formation has an establishment of lieutenants and second lieutenants the term 'subalterns' should be used for the combined establishments of these ranks, and no promotion from second lieutenant to lieutenant should be made except as authorized by A.O.I. 1253 of 1917."

Japanese Army.

From an authoritative Japanese source Reuters Agency learns with regard to the reported decision to increase the Japanese army, that the step in question has no connection with the situation arising out of the war. So far the proposals have only passed the Army Council. Next, the programme will have to be submitted to the Council of National Defence, and then to Parliament, whose decision will be final. The military authorities are not, it is stated, in favour of any hasty completion of the programme, and when the question was raised a month or so ago it was thought that its execution would be spread over a period of nineteen years. The programme, when completed, implies an increase of 50 per cent. in the present standing army. Each division (at present consisting of two brigades, each brigade being composed of two regiments) will be converted into an army corps of two divisions, each division consisting of three regiments. The standing army of Japan would then consist of 128 regiments, as compared with 84 regiments.

Mr. Shaw and the Teachers.
A letter from Mr. Bernard Shaw was read at a meeting at Queen's Hall recently when a demand was made for fair salaries for women teachers. He remarked that if the women teachers were a capable body of educated women they would at once strike for a minimum wage of £3 a week. "My first step," he said, "would be the abolition of the present compulsory celibacy. (Laughter.) But as teachers are carefully trained to believe in compulsion, and therefore like to have everything compulsory—(laughter)—I should substitute compulsory maternity, allowing a premium of £2,000 for each child to be held in trust for it, and of course providing for the necessary vacations at full pay." Miss Dawson said that the prospect looked brighter than a week ago, and therefore the teachers should propose to carry out their obligation of demonstrating at the L.O.O. chamber. A resolution was passed calling upon the Council to refer the question to arbitration without further delay.

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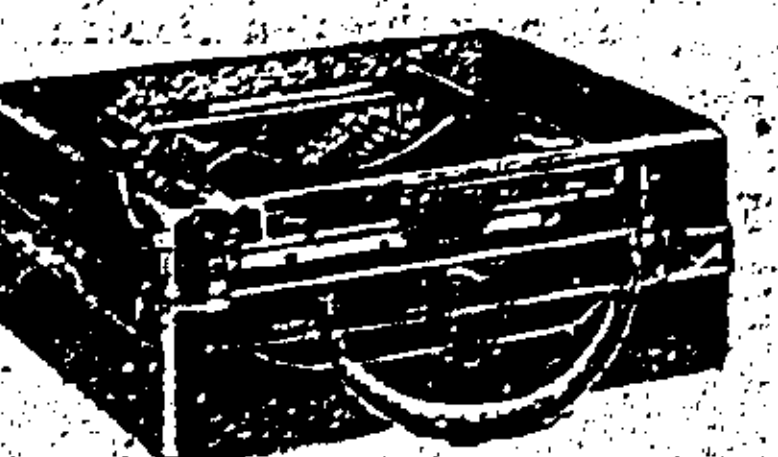


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GENERAL NEWS.

Large Catch of Whales.
The Norwegian State whaling stations up to July 1 had caught 200 whales but expected to catch in all 500 during the summer. The stations had orders to take care of the intestines and salt them down, as it is the intention to make gloves of them. The material is fine in every respect, pliable, soft, and exceptionally strong. The manufacture of gloves was to have commenced at once.

American War Debt.
The American war debt is now somewhat less than \$2,500,000,000, or one-third the amount of Great Britain's war debt. Before the war both nations collected about the same amount in taxes each year, approximately \$200,000,000. Great Britain now raises \$652,000,000 and the United States about \$800,000,000, but as the population of the United States is more than double that of Great Britain, something like \$1,600,000,000 would have to be their contribution if they were taxed in the same proportion as the people of Great Britain.

Gardening for American Convalescents.
In an issue of the *American Red Cross Bulletin*, published in London, it is stated that scores of acres of vegetable gardens are to be found yielding a fine harvest in the grounds of the various base hospitals in England, where American sick and wounded soldiers are being cared for. The gardens were all cultivated either by convalescent patients or by the doctors, nurses, and staffs of the hospitals during their leisure hours. The work is treated as a recreative agency to bring back the men to a normal mental and physical state.

Widow's Last Adult Son.
In the House of Commons recently Sir John Batcher asked the President of the Local Government Board if he would give power to Tribunals to exempt from military service the last surviving adult son of a widow or of a woman whose husband was a prisoner of war. In reply Mr. Stephen Walsh said that Mr. Hayes Fisher had no power to extend the terms of the recent Proclamation which authorized Tribunals to grant exemption only in the case of the last surviving son of a widow of whom at least one son had died of wounds or sickness contracted on service. He added that a Royal Proclamation might widen the powers of Tribunals, and that the whole matter was being considered.

Empire Oil Resources.
Dr. Perkin, speaking at a lecture at King's College recently emphasized the importance of oils to England. Glycerine, he said, could be extracted from animal and vegetable oils, and the fact that, at the beginning of the war, we had allowed a considerable amount of lard and other fats to reach Germany through neutral sources had enabled the Germans to manufacture the glycerine with which high explosive shells were propelled into the British trenches. The British Empire was mainly dependent on sea transport for its oil and petroleum supplies at the outbreak of war. Then the demand was not so enormous as at present. In his opinion the British Empire could be self-supporting in the matter of oil. There were in the country mineral resources from which petroleum, kerosene, paraffin wax, and lubricating oils could be manufactured. He knew that there were difficulties in regard to the starting of a new industry, especially in war time, but these could be overcome.

NOTICES.

WEBER
PIANOS

An Upright piano with
the tone of a grand
Specially manufactured
for this climate.

Cash or easy terms.

MOUTRIES

SOLE AGENTS.

FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN.

4 1/4 % U. S. \$6,000,000,000
Closes in America 19th October.

Applications will be received by THE
INTERNATIONAL BANKING COR-
PORATION up to 15th. October on the
following terms:—

10%	on application
20%	2nd NOVEMBER.
20%	15th DECEMBER.
20%	15th JANUARY.
30%	30th JANUARY.

and loans will be granted against this security
to enable purchasers to pay in instalments
covering longer periods.

Particulars and forms on application.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1918.

GENERAL NEWS.

Ore Deposits in Canada.
Special investigations are being made in Nova Scotia for ore deposits especially those required for war purposes. It is stated that platinum has been discovered in a sample of concentrates from the Schellite Mines.

Boy Soldier's Four Years' Service.

The death in action is announced of a private of the Essex Regiment (formerly London Regiment), aged 18, after nearly four years' service. He was Private E. M. Chester, youngest son of Captain and Quartermaster W. Chester, Rifle Brigade.

Rescue from a Burning Tank.
A public presentation was made at Nottingham recently of the Military Medal to Sergt. G. V. Kerry, of the Sherwood Foresters. The medal was awarded to him for going out across open country for a distance of four hundred yards to a burning tank and rescuing a wounded man when the ground was raked by the enemy's fire. He brought the injured man to our lines although he was himself wounded in doing so.

Royal Drawing Society.
The annual examination report of the Royal Drawing Society shows, in spite of the war, an entry of 1,130 schools and upwards of 78,000 candidates, and the senior divisions had not fallen off. The report states that the heads of schools are increasingly

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
FOR EACH INSERTION

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—One large
OFFICE ROOM on second
floor of Prince's Building. Apply
to—H.M.H. NEMAZEE.

TO BE LET.—OFFICES in
Central District. Apply—
Alex. Ross & Co. No. 4, Des
Voeux Road, Hongkong.

TO BE LET.—A HOUSE in
Knutsford Terrace Kowloon.
Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.,
LTD.

TO BE LET.—ONE LARGE
ROOM with board; suit-
able for married couple or
bachelor. "Harting," Kimberley
Road, Kowloon. Telephone No.
K. 296.

TO BE LET.—HOUSES on
Shameen, CANTON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND
INVESTMENT AND AGENCY
CO., LTD.

A SHOP in Nathan Road,
KOWLOON.
KOWLOON Marine Lot No.
48 suitable for Coal Storage.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE &
FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings.

WANTED.

WANTED.—LADY TYPIST
with experience in short-
hand. Apply box 1440. c/o "Hong-
kong Telegraph," stating ex-
perience and terms expected.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED
BOOKKEEPER capable
of taking entire charge of books,
apply box 1441. c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph," stating previous
employment and terms.

WANTED.—NAVAL ARCHI-
TECT able to draw profiles
and to make calculations for the
construction of ships. Applica-
tions, accompanied with testi-
monials and stating the amount
of wages expected, to be
addressed to Messrs. Brossard
Mopin & Co. King's Building Top
Floor Hongkong.

WANTED FOR TIENSIN.—
NAVAL ARCHITECTS
and able and experienced
FOREMEN and OVERSEERS
well trained in the construct on of
ships. Applications, accompanied
with testimonials and stating the
amount of wages expected, to be
addressed to Messrs. Brossard
Mopin & Co. Tientsin.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—\$2000 6 Hong-
kong GOLF CLUB DE-
BENTURES, will take \$1900
Box No. 1437 c/o "Hongkong
Telegraph."

NOTICES.

anxious to make drawing a help to
the general curriculum, and many
candidates had produced vivid
illustrations of historical incidents.

Oil-Ship Engaged in One Day.
Messrs. Harland and Wolff, who
hold the United Kingdom
"record" for oil-carrying vessels
of 6,000 tons (standard type), did
an excellent piece of work with
their fifth vessel of that class, the
engines and boilers being put on
board in one working day. Four
weeks later, it is expected, her
fitting out will be complete. An-
other "record" is in process.
The keel has been laid of a sixth
vessel of this type, to be completed
within 21 weeks—before Christ-
mas.

Irish Fish for America.
The American War Trade
Board has hitherto discouraged
the importation of food from
Europe in order to save tonnage
and conserve European land for
the production of food for home
consumption. The Board has,
however, authorised the im-
portation of cured and preserved
meat from the United
Kingdom, and it is stated that
this relaxation of the regulations
is out of consideration for Ireland,
where large quantities of mackerel
and herring are prepared in a
way suitable for the American
market.



PRISONERS OF WAR.

Would you like to
be a Prisoner of
War. Think of the
sufferings of these
poor lads on your
account and buy
tickets in the

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

WAR BOND DRAWING

31st December, 1918.
Tickets on sale at all Banks, Hotels,
Clubs & Stores.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

CEYLON TEA

SELECTED AND BLENDED WITH THE UTMOST
CARE FROM THE FINEST GROWTHS OF PURE
CEYLON TEAS. THIS FAMOUS BLEND OF
TEA IS NOW ONLY.

Cts. 75 Per 1 lb. tin.
(red label)

"Nothing is so quickly and thoroughly refreshing
as a cup of really good Tea."

SPARKING MINERAL

PYERIS

REGISTERED

An exact reproduction of a well known Spa
at half the price. Blends perfectly with
spirits especially Whisky.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.
Tel. 436.

NOTICES.

Why is it more advantage-
ous to insure
Motor Cars or Cycles
against accidents with
the MOTOR UNION
INSURANCE CO., LTD.?
BECAUSE their policies offer
advantages which are
unobtainable elsewhere.
For rates & information apply to
UNION TRADING CO.,
General Agents.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG STOCK
EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that all transactions of
shares made for December Settle-
ment will be negotiated on
MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918,
instead of FRIDAY, 27th Decem-
ber, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee.
E. M. RAYMOND,
Secretary.
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.,
LIMITED.

SUBJECT to confirmation by
Shareholders at the ANNUAL
GENERAL MEETING to be
held on the 19th of October, 1918,
a Final Dividend of Four per
cent. (\$2.00) per share and a
Bonus of Ten per cent. (\$5.00)
per share have been declared on
the working of the Company for
the year ended the 30th of June,
1918.

DOUGLAS LAPRADE & CO.
General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th October, 1918.

Do You Suffer from any
SKIN OR BLOOD DISEASE

such as Eczema, Scrofula, Bad Leg,
Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular
Swellings, Boils, Pimples, Sores
of any kind, Piles, Blood Poison,
Rheumatism, Boils, etc. If you
don't want your time and money on use-
less lotions and messy ointments which
cannot get below the surface of the skin.
What you want, and what you must have
to be permanently cured, is a medicine
that will thoroughly free the blood of the
poisonous matter which gives rise to the
disease of your sufferer. Clarke's Blood
Mixture is just such a medicine. It is
composed of ingredients which quickly
attack, overcome, and expel from the
blood all impurities (from whatever cause
arising), and by rendering it clean and
pure, can be relied on to effect a complete
and lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE of Clarke's Blood
Mixture is certified by a most remarkable
collection of testimonials from
grateful patients of all classes—patients
who have been cured after being given up
as incurable—patients who have been
cured after trying many other treatments
without success. See pamphlet round bottle.

Clarke's
Blood
Mixture
WILL CURE YOU
PERMANENTLY.

PHOTO XMAS CARDS.

We are now showing a series of dainty

CHRISTMAS GREETING CARDS.

depicting Chinese Life, Scenery
and Surroundings.

The series comprises a set of 12 pictures neatly

BOXED

Price \$3.50 Per Box.

SEND ONE HOME.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong Dispensary.

Telephone 16.

DEATH.

STEWART.—On the 11th October, 1918, at Seattle, Wash. U.S.A. Alexander Stewart, Director, Dodwell & Co. Ltd., Manager for the Pacific Coast.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1918.

GERMAN DREAMS OF THE FUTURE.

When one hears so much about the steps being taken by the British Government to assist her merchants to obtain a firm hold on foreign trade after the war, and to keep merchant shipping up to a strength required by such trade, one is apt to overlook the fact that Germany also has an eye to the main chance. She, too, is preparing to enter the battle for commercial predominance, and her merchants engaged in foreign trade are not going to lack in any degree that governmental support they enjoyed and of which they took so much advantage before the war commenced. It is safe to predict that they will receive an even larger measure of this support than they have done in the past, for Germany realised what the British Government failed to realise—or, if it did, was not sufficiently concerned to trouble about the matter—that a nation's prosperity depends upon the getting and holding of the world's markets. The German system of trading is as pernicious a one as could be invented but it proved itself a thorn in the side of the British merchants, both at home and abroad, and they were not given enough assistance to pluck it out. The result was that German trade made inroads into British markets where it never should have done. But the war came and destroyed all Germany's foreign trade. British trade has not escaped altogether; it has, indeed, been badly hit, but one point in its favour is that during the whole time the war has been in progress British merchants, while not being able to say "Business as usual," have at least been in a position to keep British goods to the fore. In the East it is true the Japanese have made headway, but the quality of many of their goods will have to be vastly improved if they are to prove strong competitors. All things considered, it can safely be said that British trade in foreign countries, while it has suffered, has not been dealt such a hard blow as German trade.

In consequence of the damage done to Germany's foreign commercial interests it will be seen that on the signing of peace she will have to start entirely afresh. The ground she will have to cover will be comparatively new, because her prestige is not such that it will earn for her any following worthy of mention. Had the position been reversed, the British merchant could have confidently stepped back into his old position, with the assurance that British goods, and respect of his system of dealing, would win back in a short time his foreign customers. Not so the German business man. When he takes the field again it will be with the knowledge that for every inch of progress he makes, he will have to fight a stern battle, and a lasting one, for what he gets will not be easy to hold. Germany, then, knowing full well what she is up against, is laying her plans for the campaign she will conduct immediately the war is ended, in an endeavour to edge her way into those markets which have so long been closed to her. In this programme the outstanding feature is, of course, her merchant shipping, and she is making all preparations possible under the circumstances, to repair this ruined branch of her industrial policy. She is alive to the fact that in order to launch her commercial attack without delay, her shipping must be ready. To do this more taxation will be imposed to provide the necessary money. The German Government has taken time by the forelock in having assumed the risk of war by enrolling its merchant ships and their crews in the naval reserve. What is more, it states its intention of compensating the owners of vessels taken by the enemy, and gives the assurance that a large part of any additional expense of building at a time when labour and materials are high, will be repaid. This is the attitude towards her shipowners. Germany is adopting a generous attitude, but one which will repay her if she has the opportunity to put it into practice. She intends, so far as lays in her power, that German vessels shall convey German products to German markets. She thinks she will easily make progress in the world's markets, and perhaps she will if a determined front is not shown to her. It is to be hoped that the lessons we have learned since the war are going to bear fruit resulting in a better organisation of British commercial interests in foreign markets.

Of course, by every commercial trick known to her, Germany will try to secure a hold on foreign trade. She will flood the markets with her cheap goods. Every endeavour will be made by her to secure, in exchange for her dyes and the other few manufactures she possesses, the raw material for rebuilding her industries. Every country when things are again normal will have to make a strong bid to repair the damage wrought to their trade, but none will have to fight harder and more continuously than Germany. Therefore the more consolidated the front of British merchants the more will German progress be hampered. It would be ridiculous to imagine that Germany will not recapture some of her trade, but much can be done to prevent her from getting a firm hold in some of the markets which she at one time almost monopolised. Germany to-day is uttering a new cry of preparedness—commercial preparedness—but she will find the situation more difficult than she imagines when she comes to operate her policy.

Not Playing Straight.

The more closely the German reply to President Wilson is analysed the deeper becomes the impression that the enemy is not playing a straight game in asking for an armistice to be granted. The words employed are used in such a way that they can be variously construed, and certainly they do not smack either of sincerity or of anything in the nature of an admission of defeat. Indeed, it seems to be the case that Germany is seeking to trick the Allies into a protracted discussion with the one object of escaping the military disaster which at the moment seriously threatens her. In the first place, we should much like to know what Germany means when she says she "accepts" President Wilson's conditions. Does she mean that she is willing that those terms should be embodied in the Peace Treaty, or is she merely prepared to discuss peace with those conditions as the basis of the conversations? With regard to the evacuation, the Germans want a mixed Commission to sit to "make the necessary arrangements." But surely evacuation can be effected without any such delay as is here implied. It is merely a matter of the Huns clearing out of occupied territory without further ado.

Not to be Trusted.

Elsewhere in the German Reply there is evidence of characteristic Prussian wriggling. It is all very well for Germany to state that the new Government, which makes the peace overtures, has been formed by conference and that the suggestion of an armistice comes from the Government and the people. But who is behind that Government? The same Monarch and many of the same Ministers who started the war. That being so, we cannot think that the Allies will be prepared at this stage to enter into a discussion which these scoundrels have purposely engineered for the purpose of saving their armies from annihilation. We have only to read the German Press comment to become convinced that the enemy is manifestly insincere. One of the journals says evacuation can only be agreed to provided Belgium does not again become a theatre of war; another asks whether the Eastern occupied territories are included in the evacuation demand; while yet another wants an assurance that Germany shall retain her colonies. What trust can be placed in the German move in face of facts like these? We fear that the only way of dealing with the enemy at the moment is to demand a more clearly-expressed acceptance of the Allied viewpoint, and, failing that, to continue with the process of battering the German Army to pieces.

Germany Warned.

It is now announced that the German Government has indicated its intention not to ratify the War Prisoners Agreement which was recently concluded at the Hague. The decision is a result of the raising of the old question of the deportation of enemy subjects in China, though by what process of reasoning the Germans consider that matter to have any bearing on negotiations between Britain and themselves we cannot conceive. However, whether the Agreement is ratified or not, the British Government is determined to see that soldiers who have the misfortune to be prisoners in German hands are properly treated, for it has now laid down a series of five requirements which have to be fulfilled within four weeks, otherwise reprisals will be taken. What the nature of these reprisals will be is not stated, but Britain is to act in consultation with the Allies on the subject, and we do not doubt that means will be found whereby the abominable treatment of prisoners of war by the Huns will be put a stop to. The only way of dealing with a bully is to hit him hard. That is what the Allies will do, as the despicable Germans if they do not soon act in accordance with the dictates of civilisation and humanity.

DAY-BY-DAY.

IT IS MORE SAFE TO HEAR AND TAKE COUNSEL THAN TO GIVE IT.

To-morrow's Anniversary.
To-morrow is the third anniversary of the French declaration of war on Bulgaria.

The Dollar.
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 15/16d.

Stolen Jewellery.
On Sunday morning a Chinese living at 168, Wellington Street reported that jewellery worth \$1,065 and \$500 in cash had been stolen.

Restrictions Withdrawn.
The Colonial Secretariat is in receipt of a telegram from Bangkok stating that the quarantine restrictions have been withdrawn as from October 7.

The Colony's Health.
For the forty-eight hours ended yesterday there were notified one fatal case of diphtheria and one fatal occurrence of spotted fever, both victims being Chinese.

Kallan Output.
The total output of the Kallan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 29, amounted to 62,267 tons and the sales during the period, to 58,709 tons.

Echo of Baseball Scandal.
Mr. F. O. Jenkin, a barrister from Hongkong, has arrived in Shanghai to take part in the defence in the case arising out of the loss of the Meifoon No. 4, says the N. C. Daily News.

Typhoon Warning.
The following telegram was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11 a.m. to-day:—"Cyclone or typhoon E of Luzon, less than 300 miles distant, moving W. N. W. or N. W."

Truck Owners Fined.
Several Chinese truck owners were summoned to the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with breaches of the traffic regulations. Inspector Garrod prosecuted. His Worship imposed fines ranging from \$2 to \$15.

A Fatal Fall.
The body of a Chinese female, who formerly resided at 42 Bridge Street, has been removed to the Public Mortuary. She accidentally fell 25 feet from a wall while carrying two buckets of water across a gangway at No. 18, Peak Road.

Abducting Secretary.
Ho Mac-chin, an accountant, and partner in the Hip Cheong Co., of 30, Connaught Road Central, reports that on the 9th instant the Secretary of the Company absconded with \$1,000 and three promissory notes for \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$1,100 respectively.

Trade Opening.
Trade Inquiry List No. 93, issued by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, shows that American concerns are seeking Hongkong connections in general representation, rice, electric apparatus, explosives, ham curing and spinning machinery, Chinese papers, rice, dried beans and peas, dyes and chemicals, seeds, nuts, oils, canned goods, rice and beans, kerosene vapor-burning lamp, automobiles, automobile accessories and electrical supplies, plumbing and building material, and laboratory baths.

Snatchlog Case.
Two Chinese were charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with stealing \$90 from another Chinese. Inspector P. O'Sullivan prosecuted. An Indian ship-guard on board the Hsitan said he was on the ship on October 5, at about 1 p.m. when he saw a crowd of passengers going on board. He saw the second defendant put his hand inside the complainant's pocket and take out something. He (defendant) tried to go back to the wharf, when witness arrested him. The first defendant struggled with him and whilst the struggle was going on witness took from under the second defendant's arm-pit \$35 in notes. The Police then came and arrested the defendants. Both defendants, in giving evidence, said that they did not steal the money. The second defendant said the money was his, as he intended to start business as a hawker in Hongkong. His Worship remanded the case till to-morrow at 10 a.m.

FINANCIAL CAMOUFLAGE.

Germany's Fantastic Estimates.

The new German scheme of taxation presents many features which are worthy of consideration. Not only does the scheme indicate Germany's pressing need for ready money and her desire to lay a foundation for future income, but it also suggests that the situation is so desperate as to hoodwink the financial vision of its proposers. For included in the commodities which are to be taxed are several from which no such return as estimated can be expected for many years to come.

The original intention of the German Government was that the expenses of the war were to be covered until the war was over by War Loans exclusively. There was to be no extraordinary taxation. The people were assured that their suffering from personal losses were not to be aggravated by additional financial burdens. It may be recalled that Helfferich actually boasted that the fact that the Budget contained no item of military or naval expenditure was very advantageous to the country.

But with each Budget the interest on the War and other loans has increased to such prodigious dimensions that it now overshadows all other items. Thus the total interest on all loans, which amounted to \$8,210,000 in 1914, for the current year is estimated at \$295,400,000.

Coal Tax Failure.
The first step to meet the enormous demand was the introduction of the Coal Tax, the estimates of returns being based—as are the estimates on several other items of the new scheme—on consumption in normal times. The results, of course, of this tax under existing conditions have been extremely unsatisfactory.

In the ordinary Budget laid before the Reichstag in February before the Reichstag in February the revenue was shown to fall short of the estimated expenditure by \$143,900,000, which, with a deficit of \$15,900,000 on the Extraordinary Budget, has forced the Government to throw over their original intention of sparing the people, and to introduce the new taxation which is estimated to produce \$150,000,000. The revenue estimated to be derived from the new taxation is to carry over the later stages of the war, and the first stages of peace, when such time comes.

Of the estimated \$150,000,000, it is interesting to note that the Government hopes to raise seventeen and a half millions by increasing the excise duty on beer. But to produce this amount the breweries would have to brew as much as in normal times, whereas, as a matter of fact, their output has been seriously curtailed owing to the scarcity of all kinds of grain which has necessitated a reduction of even the measure bread and flour ration.

Another astonishing estimate is that of thirty-three millions from the spirit monopoly. Very few distilleries are working mainly because of the shortage of grain, and because potatoes are now reserved exclusively for food.

Taxes on Non-Existents.
But most remarkable of all is the estimate of three and three quarter millions from tea, coffee and cocoa. These articles can hardly be said to exist in Germany. Yet, by taxation on the above mentioned beverages it is estimated that one third of the deficit of \$150,000,000 will be made good. All beverages are taxed except milk, water, and coffee substitutes.

The only tax that it seems probable will give some return commensurate with the estimates is the increased tax on War Profits estimated to produce \$30,000,000. Ready money is also likely to come to hand from such new taxes as that on wine of which there is plenty and the increases in postal and telegraphic tariffs, income tax etc.

There has been very little real criticism of these estimates in the German press, probably due to the restraining influence of the Censor. But it has been remarked that the articles which come under the new taxation may be regarded henceforth as secured from any further impositions, for as sources of revenue they will be sucked dry.

It is also worthy of note that war loan coupons are no longer

KWANGTUNG UNREST.

Postal Facilities Hampered.

From the report on the working of the Chinese Post Office for the past year we take the following in regard to Kwangtung:—

Until June, the province had peace, but the events since then are now a matter of history. The establishment of the so-called Military Government; the opening of the extraordinary parliament; the differences of opinion between local officials and the Military Government; the revolt of troops at Waichow, which affected also Paklo and Shek-lung; the declaration of independence against the Kwangtung Government by Defence Commissioner Mo Ch'ing-yu, of Swatow, with consequent fighting at Laolung, Chonglok, Hing-nghien and a dozen other places; the assumption by General Long Chi-kuang of the Inspector-Generalship of the Liang Kwang, with the operations, naval and military, which that step entailed,—all these have kept the province in a state of ferment.

Courier services had occasionally to be suspended, coast and river steam services were interrupted, commerce was at a standstill, and the whole Swatow section remained till the close of the year in a chaotic condition. In April and August there were severe floods, courier lines in the East West and North River sections were interrupted, and postmen had to deliver mails by boat.

There were 65 cases of brigandage and piracy which resulted in loss of mails and postal property. In 20 other cases couriers were robbed of their own belongings. In 25 cases Offices or the shops of Agents and Box-holders were pillaged, and in five cases similar establishments were destroyed by fire. In three instances couriers were so badly wounded as to be quite unfit for further duty. Thus the natural progress of the Post Office was impeded, and the results of the year's working, while satisfactory, are by no means what they would have been had the year been a peaceful one.

SKETCHING CLUB.

Annual Exhibition at the City Hall.

The public will be interested to hear that the Committee of the Hongkong and Kowloon Sketching Club has decided to hold the annual exhibition in the City Hall of Monday, December 16. The charge for admission will be 50 cents and the total proceeds of the tickets sold will go to War Charities, and all members will have a chance of making the show a success by the sale thereof.

The exhibition will open at 10 a.m. and will continue open until the evening when an auction will be held. It is suggested that 60 per cent. of the proceeds shall go to War Charities and 50 per cent. to the artist whose pictures are sold. It is hoped that members will send in all the pictures they have by them whether they have been shown at a previous annual exhibition or not.

All pictures have either to be framed or mounted on cardboard; thin brown paper will not do, as it is hoped to bring the exhibition up to the Home standard in this respect.

Exhibitors may be anonymous if they so desire, but sets of pictures will be grouped under the names of the artist unless definite instructions are given by the sender to the contrary.

Prior to the auction the prizes will be presented, and the new prizes for the best picture or set of pictures in the exhibition will be voted for, by members only, during the course of the day.

It is provided that pictures to be shown must reach the Helena May Institute by December 10 at the latest, as a small catalogue will probably be compiled. Exhibitors are also requested to state the reserve price for pictures shown, those not for sale to be clearly marked to that effect.

Acceptable in payment of taxes, although it has been suggested after the war, material of all kinds in possession of the War Ministry shall be sold against war loan coupons are no longer

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

With the award of a recent batch of V.O.'s the number bestowed since the decoration was instituted reached a thousand. The chief significance of this figure is that there are not more of them. But the standard of the supreme reward "for valour" remains as high as ever. There may be many heroes who have deserved it, without winning it; there is none upon whom it has been bestowed without incontestable proof of undaunted courage. In four years of war 478 crosses have been granted, and a sadly large proportion of these are posthumous awards.

We all know that the new Reform Act is in conception and scope the greatest which has been placed on the Statute Book. We all think—and rightly—its main aim is to put millions of women on the register, says the Daily Chronicle. But we do all know that if it had not enfranchised a single woman it would still merit this description, as the statistics of the electorate published by the constituency reveal. Lewisham's figures, the latest to be issued, show, for instance, that the number of male electors has been increased by over fifty per cent., and everywhere the same tale is told. Neither Disraeli's nor Gladstone's reform measures achieved nearly as much.

A rather unfamiliar portrait of the German Crown Prince is given in the Forum by Captain Edward Lyell Fox, an American who lived in Berlin for many years before the war. Before his father unleashed the plague of war on the world the Crown Prince was spoken of at home as an unbescribable Blatz, meaning the unwritten page. We have generally regarded him as a famous philanderer. Captain Fox's verdict is very different. "The Crown Prince," he writes, "is clever—amazingly so. His face does not show it. He has been caricatured to represent a rabbit. There is no denying that his features look weak. He has often been photographed grinning in a silly way; but the grin can be sinister, too. For Friedrich Wilhelm is one of the most dangerous and sinister men in the world. . . . Because of his skill as an actor, because of his ruthless ideas on Divine right, because of his recklessness of this lack of religious fear—which fear his father has—the Crown Prince is a much more dangerous man than the Kaiser."

"This way to Chockledom" reads a notice over the railway station in a remote village in the Picardy battlefields. Despite many months of indiscriminate shelling the station still retains a semblance of its peace-time appearance. Ranged along the tiny platform is a Tassend-like exhibition of life-size models built up from "properties" salvaged from ruined shops and houses. An ancient country couple stand deep in conversation and evidently on holiday bent for a well-filled (with bricks) portmanteau is by their side, three Australians are on a seat waiting for the leave train—their wait has been lengthy for waving, hoary beards reach to their waists: a general, who had to be accommodated with a civilian straw hat and a wonderful composite personage arrayed in cloze, red puttees, blue French trousers, an American slouch hat—and a lady's blouse.

Under the revised Spirits Order a bottle of whisky, 30 per cent. under proof, is to cost 9s. How much alcohol will such a bottle contain? Certainly not 70 per cent., as has been surmised, for the mixture we call proof spirit contains just 49.24 per cent. of water by weight and 50.76 per cent. by volume. The origin of the term "proof spirit" is interesting. Formerly it was usual to test the strength of spirits by pouring a sample on to gunpowder. If, when a light was applied, the alcohol burnt away and left the powder so damp that it could not be set on fire, the spirit was declared to be under proof. A sample just strong enough to ignite the powder was called "proof."

EYE FOR EYE.

Union Church Pastor on Germany's Crimes.

Notes of a sermon by the Rev. J. Kirk Macdonald at Union Church on Sunday morning:—

"If any mischief follow, then shall give life for life, eye for eye, tooth for tooth, hand for hand, foot for foot, burning for burning, wound for wound, stripe for stripe."—Exodus 21/22.

This is the famous *lex talionis*, the law of retaliation, quoted in part and commonly assumed to have been wholly abrogated in the Sermon on the Mount. Frequently, and erroneously, the old law is thought of as if it had been an incitement to revenge, if not actually stimulating, at any rate justifying a stern unforgiving spirit. On the contrary, its intention is not stimulating but restrictive. Moses defines the limits within which retaliation is to be kept. Blow for blow is permitted, but not ten or twenty blows for one. Punishment is not to be in furious excess of offence. Even under provocation, men and women must restrain themselves. You shall have your due, says Moses, but no more. Life for life, but not life for an eye or a tooth. If there is to be retaliation it must be brought under law, must be regulated, defined, restricted within justice and reason. In a word, this law of retaliation did not lay down what men must do, it prescribed the limits of what they might do in return for injury.

Further the term compensation would be more accurate than retaliation for one aspect of this ordinance. Notice the use of the word give: "Thou shalt give life for life," etc., not, "thou shalt take life." What actually happened was that a scale of legal compensation for bodily and other injuries was instituted, not that one maiming or wounding was followed by another in any literal way. A slave, e.g., could claim his freedom for the loss of an eye, which would be much more to his advantage than the poor revenge of half blinding his master in return. This general principle of compensation is well established in Jewish law, and in the light of it the law of retaliation is to be construed. It marks a distinct advance in the civilized usage of adjusting quarrels by legal arrangement instead of the primitive instinct of simply hitting back, which still has its uses but if unregulated never fails to make bad worse and lead from one wrong to another.

Now in our Saviour's time the rabbis were overlooking the ethical elements of this law and had become absorbed in its legal aspects. They busied themselves drawing up minute and quibbling rules as to the details of conceivable injuries and the money equivalent for each separate item till the broad principle was obscured in casuistry. The Master set all that aside with a word:—"I say unto you, resist not him that is evil, but whosoever shall smite you on the one cheek turn to him the other also." In this He was really appealing to another injunction of the ancient law and extending it: "Thou shalt not take vengeance, nor bear any grudge against the children of thy people; but thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself."—(Lev. 19/18). Moses, we see, had room in the same system for a rule of equitable compensation and also for the exercise of a "forgiving, benevolent spirit." A Christian no less than a disciple of Moses can also be scrupulously just and at the same time be willing to forego personal revenge and to do good to those who hate him so far as their own state of mind renders that possible. The Master teaches that it is better for a Christian to put up with injury than to go about cherishing grudges and planning vengeance. But He does not teach that we are to be indifferent to justice or allow evil to go unchecked. The same Jesus who endured wrong and insult to Himself without a word, passed scathing denunciations upon those who devoured widows' houses.

He who prayed for His ignorant persecutors denounced the sternest punishments upon reprobate souls who sin against the light and remain impenitent.

That side of our Lord's teaching seemed to have been well-nigh forgotten in many circles. God's free grace and forgiving love had been presented in ways which considerably blur the lines of morality and justice. It almost seemed to have been forgotten that one condition of forgiveness is an adequate repentance on the part of the sinner, repentance with some substance in it, including a real perception of fault and serious purpose to amend.

Then came the war, and with it a great waking up to the fact that there are a black and a white in human character and conduct, that our world does contain an evil and a good, and that choice must be made between them. For this war was not of the old familiar type for which both parties might be more or less responsible and which could and should have been settled by peaceful agreement. Evidence accumulated and stands for ever irrefutable that a plot had been long and deliberately prepared against the rights and liberties of mankind. One group of States had conspired against the common law and the common good, and that with every circumstance of fraud and treachery by which a people drunk with vanity and egotism could show contempt for all that had come to be thought honourable and right among men. Wholly in keeping also have been the methods by which the war thus wickedly contrived has been yet more basely continued. Our race has been at death grips with a beast unchained. We had to do not with honourable opponents but with men of whom any wickedness can be believed, who if they have left any wickedness uncommitted have done so because it was not of their power or did not happen to suit their ends. These may be strong words, but what words can characterize the deeds of men, who poison wells in the earth, who scatter disease germs from the air, whose deliberate aim it has been to destroy whatever in a neighbour country may be held sacred and dear; who have rivalled the policy of Sennacherib to subjected populations, and abused with treachery the hospitality of neutral nations? It is scarcely possible to slander a nation which singles out the hospital and hospital ship for wanton outrage, which with dealt with Russia and Rumania as the Treaties soon to be torn up provided, which either abandoned the Armenian people to the Turk or quite as likely instigated its foul massacre. The truth is that human language, to our credit, has not evolved the vocabulary to express even a part of the loathing and detestation which these perpetrators of nefarious and continued crimes have brought upon themselves from all decent men: Our common humanity has been befouled and put to shame.

And now the enemy talks of peace, but gives not one sign of any change of mind, let alone change of heart, on which terms could be accorded him. In the words of the Psalmist, he has imagined a wicked device which he was unable to perform, and having at last been fairly checked would like to come to some sort of agreement which would save his face now and in future history. The statesmen and generals will give him their answer, and who can doubt what it will be? No peace can possibly be made with an enemy still entrenched in invaded territory which he has even the assurance to devastate and burn as he retreats from it. Peace, with a white flag in one hand and an incendiary torch in the other! No terms can be made with Governments who have deserved to be told in the hearing of all mankind, even by the long-suffering President of the United States, that they are without honour and do not intend justice and that their word is not to be believed.

Such is the inevitable answer at this point of those who speak with the enemy in the gate. Are we as Christians able to endorse it? I want to face that question because there seems to be some hazy idea in many minds that the thing which is wise and just cannot be done without overlooking Christian principles and teaching as to forgiving our enemies and doing good to them that hate us. As to forgiveness, let us be clear that there are two factors in it, and one of them is sincere and adequate repentance on the part of the wrongdoer. Apart from that, one may indeed be ready to forego the infliction of punishment as far as one is personally concerned, but it has to be considered whether one's inclination to forgive and forget can be gratified without disregarding wider interests. There are some rights which belong to the community, and there are offences which involve the general safety and well being. The crimes of this war have been crimes against the race, and must be publicly and judicially dealt with. It would be a wild misapplication of gospel teaching to receive the international criminal with open arms and bid him let bygones be bygones the moment he, for his own interest, would like to call a halt. Then as for doing good to those who hate us, what greater harm could be done to the German people at this stage than to allow their military caste to pose as victors, or even as negotiators upon equal terms after a drawn battle?

They would only become more full of themselves than even, and would boast to their children of how the Fatherland had withstood the whole world and practically worsted it. The greatest blessing to Germany at this stage would be, arms of us cannot but think, that German towns and country-side should be made to feel the weight of war, that the people who rejoicingly carried fire and sword to other men's homes should behold their own in the hands of the foreigner. It would be for their good to require from them as far as possible—as it is not very far—reparation for the incalculable wrongs they have inflicted upon others, to make them yield ship for sunken ship, rebuild the towns they have destroyed, restock the farms and homesteads they have plundered, and restore with interest the egregious fines they have inflicted. If the German people should ever really come to their right mind these are the least of the things which of themselves they would desire and determine to do—but the bully never does come to his right mind till he is thoroughly humbled.

These objects must be attained for the sake of law and equity amongst mankind, including the German people, and they can be insisted upon without any breach with the Sermon on the Mount in its depreciation of vindictiveness and mere personal revenge. No one need fear that any Allied Army will ever do on German soil what German hosts have done whenever their feet have trod. Pillage and rapine will never be ordered by leaders of French or British or American forces. Some would say that such things ought to be done, but it is not possible, for it is not in our men to do them. The German people with their Turkish co-adjutors will come out of the war with an unblemished reputation for savagery and treachery which will pursue their race through history with a stain that will not wash out. Leave them to it, and time will reveal the terrible weight of the Divine sentence: "Vengeance is Mine, saith the Lord, I will repay." Vengeance may be left to work itself out in future history. But to exact justice as far as is still possible in the present duty. We hold this not in abrogation of gospel teaching about the forgiveness of offenders but, let it be said quite clearly, in the application of it, and if need be in its vindication against erroneous distortions which would subvert the moral order of our world. Let the nation of criminals bring forth fruits befitting a sincere repentance and there is enough Christian charity in the world to treat them better than they have treated others. But whilst they remain as they are we will trust there is enough of Christian righteousness alive amongst us to see that they are deprived of any state of the power, since they refuse to surrender the will, to repeat their crimes.

We are indeed enjoined to love our enemies, but nowhere are we told to allow God's enemies to have their wicked way.

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TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT

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How Three Hongkong Men Died.

News has been received by Sergeant Hodge, of the Hongkong Police Force, from P. C. 99 Carpenter, who is now on active service in Mesopotamia and who has been given the rank of Captain. In his letter, Capt. Carpenter refers to the deaths in action of Wakeford, Allobarch and Painting, former members of the Hongkong Police Force. He says that Painting was severely wounded three or four minutes before a party was going "over the top" and was buried by a 12 inch or 15 inch shell just as the men were going over. Allobarch was killed on the wire before getting into a trench, being shot in several places. He was taken off the wire, and with Wakeford and Painting, was buried at Loos. The latter also states that Phillips, who went home with the first Police contingent, has been wounded.

Captain Carpenter forwarded in his letter a sum of £5 for the Gresham Street Fund. He wishes to be remembered to all his friends and hopes later on to return to the Colony.

"I THINK THEM SPLENDID FOR CHILDREN."

A Mother's Praise of Baby's Own Tablets.

For the sickly new born babe or growing child, Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's medicine, are a blessing. They are guaranteed entirely free from opiates and absolutely harmless, and are a remedy for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, indigestion, simple fever and worms. They promote calm natural sleep, good appetite, natural development and teething without tears.

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TRAFFIC DANGERS.

A Reckless Truck-Driver Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese truck-driver was summoned by Sgt. E. J. Peet for driving his truck down an incline without applying the brakes. Sgt. Peet stated that on the day in question he was on duty in Wing Kat Street when he saw the defendant's truck coming out of Wing Kat Street. There was another truck that was going into Wing Kat Street. The defendant had no time to pull up his truck, with the result that a collision took place. No actual damage was done to the other truck, but as a result of the collision a water-pipe was damaged.

Inspector Garrod said there was an incline at Wing Kat Street. It was a very busy place, as there were a lot of Chinese godowns there. The trucks rushed to and from without control, and it was miraculous that nobody was killed. Wing Kat Street was a pretty dark place and the trucks rushed madly along and the drivers seemed to be indifferent to the people who passed by. The Police had warned them before, but they seemed to take no notice of it. The shopkeepers in Wing Kat Street had also complained to the Police. He would ask his Worship to make an example of the defendant.

His Worship imposed a fine of \$15.

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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kaga Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 2nd Nov., at 11 a.m.
	*Yokohama Maru T. 12,340	SATUR. 16th Nov., at 11 a.m.
	*Aki Maru T. 12,300	SATUR. 19th Oct., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	SATUR. 14th Dec., at 11 a.m.
	*Tolom Maru T. 7,000	FRIDAY, 18th Oct.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Yotorofu Maru T. 8,800	SATURDAY, 26th Oct.
	*Kosoku Maru T. 7,000	TUESDAY, 29th Oct.

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SANDAKAN	Lusang	Thurs., 17th Oct. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 18th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Fri., 25th Oct. at 3 p.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

Enemy Submarine Basis.

As an incentive to vigilant search for enemy submarine bases and to reward seamen destroying or capturing enemy under-sea craft in American waters, a sum of 5,000 dollars has been placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the United States Navy by the Northern Underwriting Agency, Inc., acting on behalf of the Jefferson, Liberty Marine and North Atlantic Insurance Companies, for which they are underwriters. This reward is to be paid or distributed under such rules as may be prescribed by the secretary. The opinion has been expressed that, in the event of the offer being accepted, other marine insurance offices will seek to emulate the example set by the three companies mentioned above, so that in time a fund of substantial dimension should be accumulated.

Wooden Shipbuilding.

There are very encouraging accounts of the prospects of the building of wooden ships of standardised pattern in Australia. Shipbuilders have discovered that Australian gums are ideal timbers for the purpose. The continent abounds with forests of these trees, and it has been found by experience that ships built of this wood last twice as long as the wooden ships of other countries. The wood of the eucalyptus is particularly suitable for keels and stems. In Australia there are many hulks which in their time were famous clippers. Shipbuilders say that these hulks, which are still staunch and watertight, can be quickly refitted to take their place again as produce carriers. Firms in New South Wales have informed the Government that they are ready to turn out auxiliary ships as rapidly as the demand is made for them.

Improvements of Harbours.

It is to be hoped that the Shipping Board's commission on ports will be able to stimulate our coastwise cities in the improvement of their harbours. Washington dispatch in "Evening Post" reports that the commission has decided that harbour facilities on all coasts must be greatly expanded to provide for our growing marine. Despite optimistic prophecies, our cities have done less for their waterfronts than was expected. Philadelphia, it is true, set aside for port improvement \$19,000,000 of the great \$115,000,000 bond issue voted in 1915. New York has accomplished little beyond pushing work on the Hudson River piers, although we have an interstate commission studying the port. Some smaller cities—as Mobile, Wilmington, Portland—have zealously set about providing terminal facilities, but others, as Galveston, New Orleans, and Charleston, are said to be still dilatory. Boston has no met her problem. Skilled administration may make up for some port deficiencies, but the crying need is enlargement. From Cruiser to Merchantmen.

One of the oldest American men-of-war has escaped the shipbreaker by a very ingenious stratagem, as we learn from information published in the American Press by official authority. The U.S.S. Boston, a protected cruiser of 3,000 tons, was launched in 1894, and had therefore completed more than her allotted span. In the ordinary run of events she would have been broken up by now, but the tremendous demand for tonnage arising from the war of the Navy Department to sanction her conversion into a freight steamer. She was accordingly dismantled and handed over to a shipyard at Seattle, where the side plating was carried up one deck higher until the foreboard from stem to stern reached the level of the original boat deck. The forward funnel was taken out, and a new bridge, with chart-house, etc., built before the remaining smokestack. No change was made in the machinery, which was renovated in 1899, and consists of horizontal compound engines changed to triple expansion by the addition of high-pressure cylinders, the boilers being four Babcock and Wilcox generators, capable of standing high pressures. In her new rig the Boston looks her peaceful part to life, save for the aggressive ram bow, which has been retained. She is now employed as a freighter in the Alaskan trade and has probably a long and useful career before her. Her present market value, owing to the high price of new construction, is quite as great as her original cost.

NOTICE.

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MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the S.S.
HANKING sailed from Shanghai for
Manila and Hongkong on Tuesday,
October 8th, and may be expected to
arrive at this port on or about October
15th.

The China Mail S.S. Co. is in receipt
of telegraphic advice that the S.S.
CHINA sailed from Shanghai on Thursday,
October 10th.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

FEB-GERMAN RETREAT.

A Great French Victory.

London, Oct. 12.
A Havas message states: Yesterday the Germans retreated before General Gouraud's army, falling back on a front of 33 miles from the rivers Sappe and Arnes. The French pursued them with cavalry reaching the river Re-tourne. The magnificent result, well won by General Gouraud's troops after a desperate battle, is a great victory. In consequence of the British advance on Le Cateau another withdrawal was forced on the Germans. The northern end of the powerful Wotan Line has been abandoned. The reconquest of Argonne Forest south of Grandpre was completed by Americans with the greatest credit. The Germans, using all their ingenuity to prevent the reconquest, fought with determination and desperation.

Important Captures.

London, Oct. 12.
Reuter learns that we have reached the outskirts of Douai and captured a suburb thereof on the west bank of the Senece. Practically the whole of St. Gobain Massif has been captured. The French have reached the outskirts of Laon which is momentarily expected to fall. The Allies have emerged into open country in the neighbourhood of the source of Louchy River. The whole of the high ground south-east and east of Laon has been evacuated and also the Misse salient. Thus by midday the French advanced another seven miles in the neighbourhood of Laon. It is pointed out that the enemy retreat has so far been carried out in good order and there is no evidence of anything approaching a debacle though when the enemy retirement has been carried out he will be in a difficult situation, with awkward salients. He will be continually faced with open warfare.

German Frigatfulness.

London, Oct. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters reports to-day: Everywhere on the line of their retreat fires continue to light up the horizon. The enemy is concentrating upon destroying all places of commercial value and the household effects of the inhabitants. They mean to ruin all prospects of future prosperity. They still believe that frightfulness will stimulate anxiety to grant an armistice.

Steady British Progress.

London, Oct. 12.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Local fighting occurred to-day along the line of the Selle River, between Le Cateau and Solesmes. We steadily progressed north-west of Solesmes towards Selle Valley and drove out the enemy rearguards from St. Vaast, St. Aubert, Villers-en-Cauchies, Avesnes-lez-Les. Further we cleared the west bank of Senece Canal, between Arleux and Corbehem, both of which are in our possession. We are closely approaching the line of the canal westwards of Douai. Eastwards of Lens we captured Montigny, Harnes and Annany. We inflicted numerous casualties on the German rearguards and took prisoners in sharp local fighting on the whole of this front.

The aviation report states: Lowfliers bombed and machine-gunned parties of German infantry and transport, dropping nine tons of bombs, inflicting casualties. Night-flying was impossible.

Approaching Douai.

London, Oct. 12.
Eastward of the Scheldt Canal we gained possession of Montecourt village and reached the outskirts of Lieux St. Amand. In the Douai sector we are now within a few hundred yards of the town and have captured Inaembourg-Quercin, Douaprisson and the greater part of Fiers. Eastward of Annay we progressed along the south bank of the Hautdeville Canal towards Courrieres.

An aviation report states: Rain and thick mist impeded flying. Lowfliers dropped 2½ tons. There was no decisive air-fighting.

Pierce Fighting.

London, Oct. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, writing on Sunday evening, states: Between Le Cateau and St. Vaast the Germans in strength are fighting hard. We renewed the attack here yesterday. The severest fighting occurred along the railway embankment from Montay to Neuvelly, large new enemy forces fiercely counter-attacking, supported by tanks the whole morning. By the afternoon British tenacity had triumphed. We are pursuing the Germans eastwards.

The Trail of the Beast.

London, Oct. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writes this afternoon: The Germans are rapidly falling back on the whole sixty mile front from Leon to Argonne. The northern horizon is a sea of smoke and flames. Every town and village for miles behind the enemy's lines is burning. Vouziers is ablaze from end to end.

Burning Towns and Villages.

London, Oct. 12.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on Saturday afternoon, says: The Germans are rapidly retreating along the whole Champagne front of sixty miles. The horizon is everywhere a sea of smoke and flames. Every town and village for miles behind the enemy's lines is burning. The meaning of this line of flame is that if terms acceptable to Germany are not offered France will recover her invaded territories because it cannot be prevented but they will be deserts littered with dead cities.

La Fere, Captured.

London, Oct. 12.
A French communique states: We have captured La Fere and crossed the railway from La Fere to Leon in the neighbourhood of Danzy and Bernigny. To the north-east the villages of the Serre are aflame. In St. Gobain Massif we occupied St. Nicholas-aux-Bois and Sury. Italian troops progressed north of the Ailette. Farther east we hold the line Aizelle, Berriex and Ami-Fontaine. We cleared the last points of enemy resistance in the bend of the Aisne.

Magnificent Results.

London, Oct. 12.
A French communique states: The battle which was begun in Champagne on Oct. 20 has ended after seventeen days' fighting in the complete defeat of the enemy. The Fourth Army completed the liberation of the bend of the Aisne by recouping to-day 26 localities, freeing several thousands civilians who have been subjected to the German yoke since 1914. This army alone since the beginning of the Champagne offensive has taken 21,567 prisoners, including 400 officers, 600 guns, 3,500 wagons and much material. The Fifth Army on its left is relentlessly pursuing the enemy and crossed the Retourne. They advanced ten kilometres.

We hold Vieux-les-Astfeld, Astfeld-Ville, the southern outskirts of Blancy and have crossed the Aisne, fighting at Guignicourt and Neufchateau and advancing towards Mont Frovaix between the Aisne and the Oise. Our vigorous pressure forced the enemy to a fresh retreat. Pressing his rearguards we have reached the Ailette north of Craonne. Farther west our line was marked by Chiville-et-Ouvettes, four kilometres from Laon; Bourguignes, Fauconcourt, and points east of Premont, east of St. Gobain, west of Bertan-court, and Derlles.

(Continued on page 2.)

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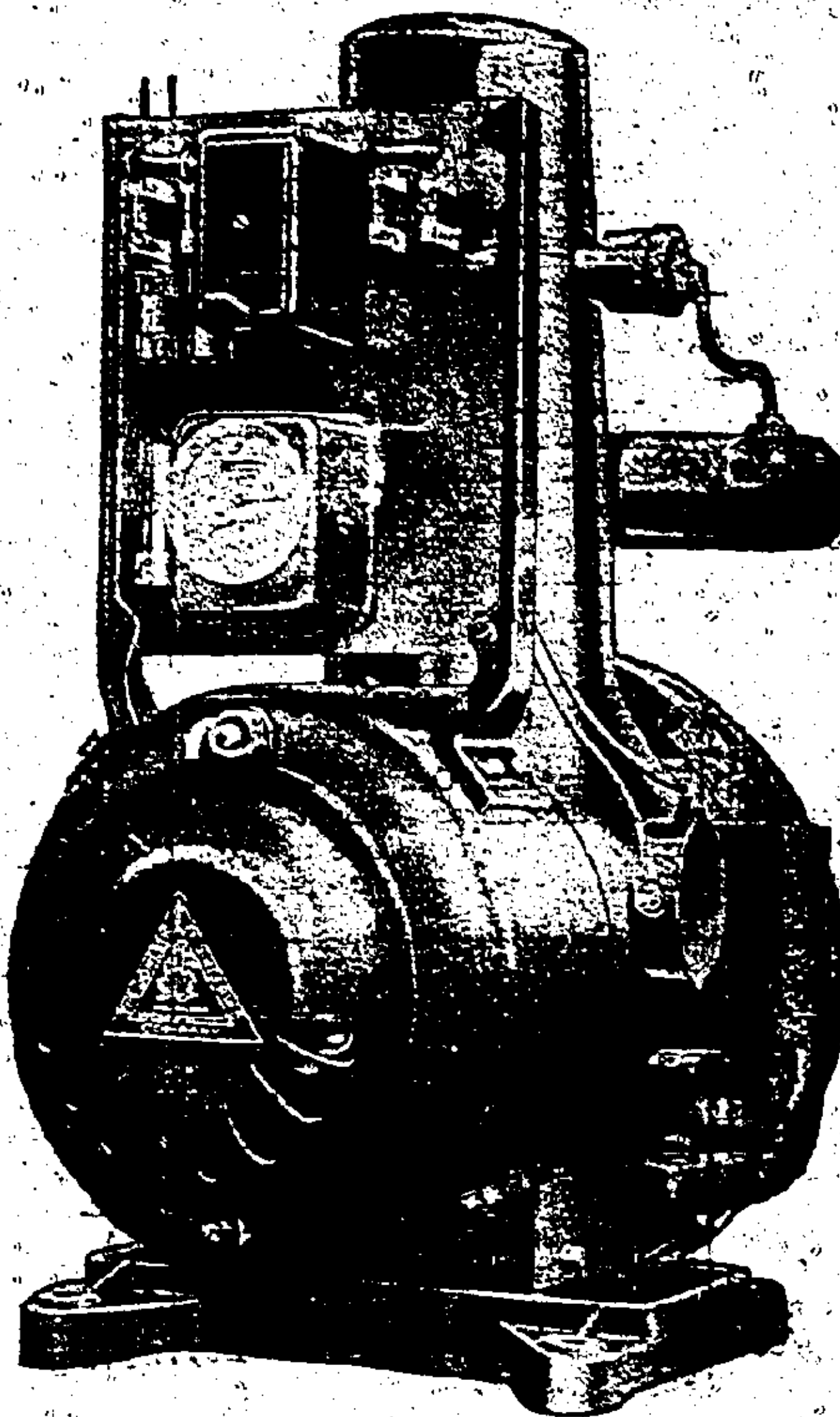
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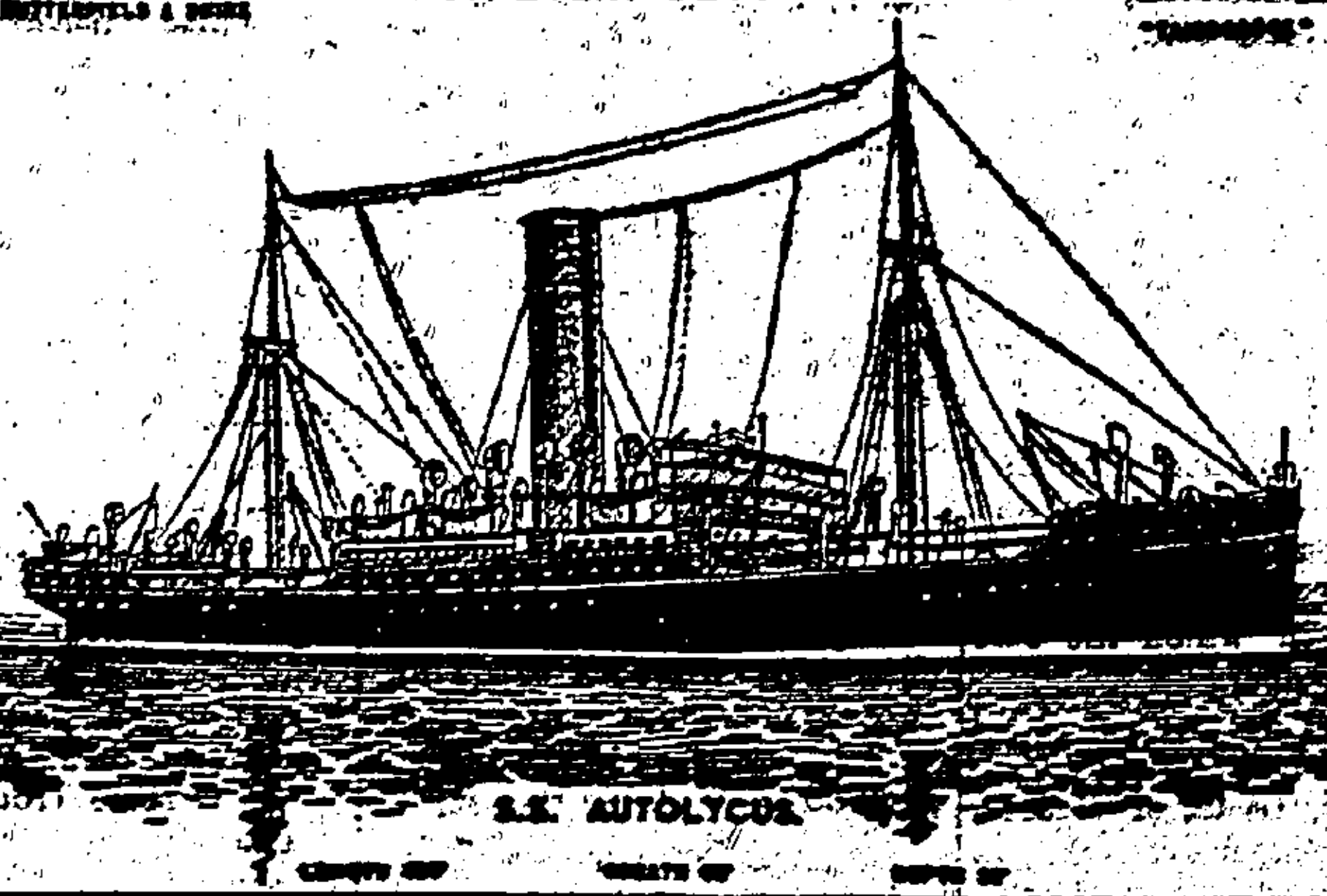
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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 7.)
THE GERMAN RETREAT.

The American Captures.

An American communique states: Eastward of the Meuse there has been heavy fighting in Bois-des-Caures. We attained our objectives on both sides of the river. We have prisoners since Sept. 26 in this sector 17,638.

A German Communique.

A wireless German official message says: We withdrew somewhat north-east of Cambrai. The enemy followed up and reached near Avesnes-lez-Lille. The heights on the west bank of the Selle, near Hainaut, and Haussy. Between the Oise and Aisne the enemy reached the wooded districts of St. Gobain and the heights north of Ailette and Ami-Fontaine.

JUSTIFYING GERMAN DEVASTATION.

Dr. Solt has attempted to justify German devastation of France during the retreat on the plea of military necessity. He declared: "As long as the struggle continues, much as we regret the loss of irreparable art treasures and even consideration for the most venerable shrines, civilization must give place to consideration for the lives of the defenders of the Fatherland."

GERMAN FRANCHISE REFORM.

A message from Berlin states that the Suffrage Committee of the Prussian Upper House has deleted the clause in the Franchise Bill giving an additional vote to persons over 40 years of age.

MOTORIST PROSECUTED.

Commander Beckwith as Complainant.

At the Police Court this afternoon, before Mr. J. R. Wood, Inspector Garrod and Commander C. W. M. Beckwith, R.N., summoned Mr. F. Bunje for recklessly, negligently and dangerously driving a car at Tai Po. Mr. E. J. Griest appeared for the complainants and Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared for the defence.

Commander Beckwith, R.N., said that at about noon on October 8, he was driving a car from Kowloon to the New Territories. When at the third milestone corner (which was a very dangerous corner) near Mr. Goldring's house, he sighted the defendant's car. He thought the car was driving at a rate of about 30 miles an hour, and he was driving his own car at about 14 to 15 miles an hour. The defendant was driving his car in a reckless manner so that he had to stop his car in order to avoid a collision. He further added that if he had not stopped his car he would have been "in the middle of a glorious smash." Mr. L. N. Lee was together with him. Mr. Bunje's car passed two feet away from his car.

Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almeida, witness said that he first saw Mr. Bunje's car about 80 yards away. He had driven about 9,000 to 10,000 miles on that road during the last five years. He did not know Mr. Bunje, nor could he say whether he was an expert driver or not. He was climbing up the road and Mr. Bunje was going down the road. Mr. d'Almeida then produced photographs of the scene and asked Commander Beckwith whether he could say that was the position in which the cars passed one another.

Commander Beckwith said he could not say for certain. Mr. L. N. Lee, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., in giving evidence, corroborated Commander Beckwith's evidence. He said that if it were not for Commander Beckwith's prompt action, a collision was inevitable. Cross-examined by Mr. d'Almeida, witness said he would place the distance at about 50 to 60 yards. He could not say from the photographs whether that was the road or not, as he was not very well acquainted with it. He had never driven a car before.

Mr. Griest submitted that the defendant was actually guilty of driving his car in a reckless manner.

Mr. d'Almeida submitted that his client's car could have passed near one another without danger of a collision. He said that the road which was generally known as Tai Po Road was free from obstacles, so it was an out-of-town road. He could bring evidence to prove that his client did not drive his car in a reckless manner, and that he

"HEATHER DAY."

Meeting of Scottish Ladies.

Mrs. R. M. Dyer presided over a well attended meeting of Scottish ladies at the Hongkong Hotel this morning, convened to consider the ladies' part in the forthcoming St. Andrew's Day Fair. It was decided to conduct a Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair on the lines of last year's, and to hold a Grand Scottish Women's Bazaar in connection therewith.

The following were appointed Conveners for the various districts: West Point, Mrs. Milroy; East Point, Mrs. Shaw; Quarry Bay, Mrs. Templeton; Peak, Mrs. Sutherland; Central, Messdames Ormiston and Black; Kowloon, Mrs. C. Forsyth and Miss Neave.

Several prizes of considerable value have already been presented for the bazaar and others will be very welcome. The Conveners will be glad to receive them, or they may be sent to Mrs. Dyer.

HIRANO MARU
DISASTER.

Two Europeans for Hongkong Missing.

The local office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has received the following further cable message from London in respect of the passengers for Hongkong who were on the Hiranomaru:— "Hiranomaru, following passengers yours missing:—Henry, Haron, Rohook Hoi, Wong Kwai, Cheong King, Cheong Yaw, Cheong Chai, As (Pan) Chung, Tsang, Ah Koo, ten in all. Yip Kwai, not Wong Kwai, and Wong King saved."

Crown Land Sale. Kowloon Island Lot 1364 was sold by auction at the P.W.D. offices this afternoon. The lot, which contains 2,520 square feet, was sold at the upset price of \$10,080 to Mr. Lung Hau-ss.

No Bid. The former German property known as Blackhead's Soap Works, situated at Shaukiwan, was offered for sale at Mr. G. P. Lummer's sale room this afternoon, but was withdrawn, there being no bid.

French War Loan. The Banque Industrielle de Chine is in receipt of telegraphic advice to the effect that subscription lists for the new French Government 4% War Loan will be opened on the 28th instant and closed on the 24th November, 1918. The issue price is Fr. 70.80, thus yielding a net revenue of 5.95 per cent.

was driving at a rate of about 14 to 15 miles an hour. He would also bring as a witness Mr. Garroll, who passed Commander Beckwith in a much wider car than Mr. Bunje's car, which was a Dodge car. After evidence had been given, defendant was fined \$10.

ATTACKED WITH
CHOPPER.

At the Police Court this morning, Heung So pleaded not guilty when charged with assaulting Kwok Lam with a chopper in Third Street and causing grievous bodily harm.

Inspector Macdonald said that he wished to withdraw the charge of misdemeanor under Section 17 also preferred against the defendant. The Inspector added that he had been instructed by the O.S.P. to request that the accused be committed for trial. He asked the Magistrate for a remand, as the complainant was laid up in hospital.

In relating the facts of the case, Inspector Macdonald stated that the night before last, at 10 p.m., complainant and three others were proceeding along Third Street when the defendant, in company with others, confronted the complainant and delivered him a blow with a chopper. In trying to ward off the blow, complainant was badly wounded on the shoulder.

Mr. Wolfe adjourned the case for a week.

STOLEN MEAT.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with the larceny of 10 pounds of meat, the property of the Dairy Farm Company.

A Chinese copying clerk employed by the Dairy Farm Co. deposed that he saw the defendant leaving the Company's premises empty-handed. The defendant left at about 9.30 a.m.

Mr. D. J. Lewis, for the defence, submitted that the defendant, according to Mr. Bradbury, was the last man who would do such a thing. He had been employed at the Dairy Farm Co. for over twenty years and would have been in a position to rob the Company of a substantial sum. Would the defendant, after twenty years of good conduct, suddenly descend to such a level as to commit such a foolish act?

There was a certain amount of doubt in the evidence, and his client should get the benefit of it. If his Worship found the defendant guilty, he should take into consideration the defendant's past good conduct. His Worship fined the defendant \$20.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Laughing Stock.

During the general meeting of the two Houses on the 14th inst. a member declared that the resolution empowering the Military Government to discharge the duties of President and State Department was very important, and could not be passed, as at the last meeting, by a mere handful of members after a row. If things were going on like that, the Southern Provinces would become a laughing stock. He therefore proposed to have the resolution cancelled and to convene another general meeting to deal with this important matter. This proposal was supported by a majority of the members.

More Trouble. The representations of the Provincial Assembly who were sent to see the Tachan in regard to the abolition of Chan King-ming's title of Military Superintendent, after receiving no decision from the Tachan, went to see Shun Chun-huan and Wu Ling-lang, but both have refused to deal with the matter.

Pardon for Prisoners. Although the new President has not been recognized by the Military Government, an official telegram has arrived from the Peking Government ordering the Civil Governor and the Judicial Department to pardon prisoners guilty of minor crimes.

Robbery with Violence. A Chinese coal foreman has reported that at 5.30 a.m. on the 10th inst., two men entered his house by forcing open the back window, which was bolted. They then seized hold of him and threw him on the floor and stole \$110 from his purse.

THE KIANGKWAN
INQUIRY.

Court Opened at Shanghai.

The Court of Inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the Chinese gunboat Chutai and the O.M.S. Kiangkwan, held its first session at the headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy at Kiangnan yesterday afternoon, says the N. C. Daily News of October 8. The Court was composed of five Chinese officials, including Vice-Admiral Lan Chien-shu, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy. Representatives of the British, French, American and Danish Consulates were also present.

At the opening of the proceedings, Capt. Chu (Judge Advocate) addressed the Court explaining how it came to be constituted. He said that the Court had been especially constituted by Presidential Mandate for this inquiry in consequence of the gravity of the case and practically to inquire into all the circumstances and in particular the claims of owners of the ships involved and to decide which ship was to blame. He said that the Court was sitting to try claims by owners of each ship against the other, and to inquire into other complaints made by anyone in connection with the collision.

He drew attention to previous inquiries and reports that had been made, all of which he said should be disregarded by the Court, which should concern itself solely with the evidence to be brought before it. His own duties as an officer of the Court were to arrange sittings, keep the parties informed as to the procedure, to advise and assist the Court, and to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Government and especially with a view to gaining information of any offence committed that might be brought to light.

Capt. Chu then introduced to the Court the Counsel engaged. Messrs. R. N. Macleod and R. F. C. Master, for the China Merchants' S. N. Co., owners of the Kiangkwan; Mr. J. G. Priestwood, representing the ex-commander of the Chutai, as representing the Military Government; and Mr. S. Feessenden, for the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Priestwood said that he appeared for the Commander of the gunboat Chutai, and that he was not ready to file a preliminary act owing to the fact that he had not recently been instructed. He informed the Court that he had written various letters on behalf of the Commander as representing the Hupeh Government, but in this inquiry he represented only the Commander—a point which he desired to make clear—and any preliminary act filed by him would be on behalf of the Commander only. He asked for an adjournment in order to file a preliminary act.

Mr. R. N. Macleod said that he appeared with Mr. Master for the China Merchants' S. N. Co. He was ready to file his preliminary act and to state his case at any time, but objected to do so until a preliminary act had been filed by his opponents. He pointed out that his clients' claim was against the owners of the Chutai and not the Commander, and it was understood throughout that this Court was appointed to try the claims against each other by the owners of the two ships; that ordinarily one would assume that the Commander (or Captain) made or defended a claim on behalf of the owners; that in case of collision with ships of war, it was common practice to sue the commanding officer, but it was always understood that this was a matter of form and that the Government concerned would abide by the decision of the Court. It would hardly seem necessary to raise the point, had not Mr. Priestwood expressly stated that he did not represent the owners of the Chutai and would not abide by any judgment otherwise than concerned his client. As Mr. Priestwood had thought fit to make this statement, it seemed quite clear to counsel that the proper parties were not before the Court and that some adjournment was necessary.

Mr. Macleod objected to such a lengthy adjournment, stating that there were witnesses here from Hankow who would have to remain here pending the trial. He thought that an adjournment for two days would be sufficient. The hearing was adjourned for one week.

BRITISH EMPIRE ORDER.

Some Singapore Honours.

The Singapore Free Press is informed that His Excellency the Governor has received a telegram from the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating that His Majesty The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the following appointments to the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire:—

To be Knight Commander:—The Hon. Lieut. Colonel A. B. Adam, V.D. M.L.C.

To be a Commander:—Lieut. Colonel G. A. Derrick, V.D.

To be Officers:—The Hon. Mr. F. M. Elliot, M.L.C. Mr. W. F. Nutt, M.B.E.

To be Members:—Mrs. Elizabeth Edden, Mrs. Mary Fowle, Mrs. Vincent Barendse, Commander D. O. Macintyre, R.N.R.

THE OBSERVER'S RECORD.

Bombing a Moving Train by Night.

The opening of a new offensive by the Germans was hourly expected, and the Squadron orders for the night were to bomb a number of important targets behind the lines.

We were also instructed to pay particular attention to any trains that were seen travelling towards the lines, for these would undoubtedly contain men and munitions that were being massed for the attack.

Leaving the aerodrome with a full load of high-explosive bombs, each of which was capable of derailing a train, we headed straight for a railway junction some twenty miles distant. From previous experiences, we were quite familiar with the whereabouts of this junction. Arriving over it at the height of 4,000 feet, the rails were plainly visible shining in the moonlight, and we circled round and round to await events, for just here we were untroubled by either searchlights or anti-aircraft guns.

We had not long to wait before down below we saw a faint glow and a trail of white smoke, which showed up clearly by contrast with the black background of the earth.

It was a train, travelling towards the lines.

With engine shut off, we dived swiftly, and manoeuvred to a position directly behind the train. Lower and lower we swept until the separate carriages were plainly visible. Even then, we continued to glide downward until we were low enough to be absolutely certain of obtaining direct hits.

Switching on the engine, and throttling it back until the speed of our machine was only a trifle faster than that of the train, we flew in line with it, and gradually overtook it.

As the carriages slowly passed beneath us we released three bombs in succession, and the force of the resulting explosions shook our machine from nose to stern.

With throttle full open, we now climbed quickly to a height, and let off a parachute flare to aid us in observing the result.

This was scarcely necessary, for the clouds of smoke and steam and showers of sparks, told their tale.

By the light of the flare, however, we saw a long heap of burning wreckage that had once been a train.

We did not stay long to watch this spectacle, for our supply of bombs was by no means exhausted and we had other work to do that night.

Mr. Priestwood explained that his instructions did not justify him in telling the Court that he represented anyone beyond the Commander (Captain) of the Chutai, and he had only recently received instructions in the case. He asked for an adjournment for two weeks.

Mr. Macleod objected to such a lengthy adjournment, stating that there were witnesses here from Hankow who would have to remain here pending the trial. He thought that an adjournment for two days would be sufficient. The hearing was adjourned for one week.

MAD BOER AS GERMAN
AGENT.

Another Amazing Disclosure.

An astounding story of German spy methods has been brought to light in an investigation into the cause of an explosion on a steamer three days after she had left a South American port for New York. Three lives were lost, and only by strenuous labour by the captain and crew was the vessel taken into port.

Included in the cargo were fifteen cases of "minerals" and one case of "cinematograph films," space for which had been applied for by a licensed Custom House dispatcher. These cases must have contained bombs.

The next link in the chain of evidence was a document sent to Berlin by way of a neutral country. In this it was stated that a German employed at the port had informed the German Vice-Consul immediately after the departure of the ship that a South African Boer had given him the bomb which had caused the explosion, and that he had seen to its shipment. The Vice-Consul gave the Boer, who had several times been to the Consulate, money to escape.

Subsequently a clerk confessed his complicity in the crime, and papers were discovered revealing an elaborate plot. From a safe the police seized a number of documents and a sum of over £1,200 in American bills, which were found in an envelope marked "On His Majesty's Service," bearing a name which, it is believed, was one of the many used by the man who actually brought the case of "cinematograph films" to the ship.

Lunatic Arrested.

Then there is a break in the story, and the thread is taken up in New York, where, after a lapse of nearly two years, a man was arrested. He had made a claim against an insurance company in respect of the sixteen cases, and it was for attempted fraud in connection with this claim that he was arrested. It was established that he was of unsound mind, and he was detained in a criminal lunatic asylum.

When arrested he was passing as a captain of the Australian Light Horse. He was in uniform, and wearing ribbons of the South African, Matabele, and Long Service Medals, and the Croix de Guerre with palm. Amongst the papers found upon him was a cutting describing the career of the man who was thought to be the chief instigator of the outrage. In this it was stated that when the man's crime was published in South America it caused a sensation in Allied circles, for he had always cultivated their society in every possible way. He was ever loud in his denunciation of the Germans. The extract concluded:—

It is believed that he and his confederates escaped in a powerful motor-boat, of which he was the owner. A list of the crimes committed by these men staggers belief. Since their operations in South America the a.s. Salvador was completely destroyed by fire, the a.s. Vanban was barely saved from complete destruction by the same cause, the cooling station in Bahia was burned, the magnificent Pernambuco was destroyed in the Atlantic, the boilers of the liner Lager burst through dynamite being mixed with the coal, the a.s. Tennyson was dynamited, an illicit wireless station was built north of Pernambuco, four ships have left South American ports and have never again been heard of.

Incriminating Documents.

The story is then taken back to the days of the South African War, when the correspondent of a paper in Brussels was arrested, proof having been secured that he was engaged in hostilities against England. He was sent as a prisoner of war to Bermuda, whence he escaped. There is reason to believe that he was later employed as an intelligence officer of the German Government. Found on the man detained in New York was a letter referring to the arrest of the correspondent in Cape Town during the Boer War. Naturally the question was asked, Was this one and the same man?

THE OPIUM REVIVAL.

Meeting of Protest in Shanghai.

The anti-opium meeting held at Shanghai on the 8th inst. Tuesday evening, was very well attended by Chinese representing many different interests, and also by a fair number of foreigners. The chairman, Mr. I. Mason, president of the International Anti Opium Society, speaking in Chinese and English, explained the object of the meeting, and said that it was called by the several organisations in Shanghai which are opposing the revival of opium in China. In this "age of progress" all backward steps are disappointing, and that there should be any relapse after the splendid achievements of the past 10 years of opium suppression, would be very deplorable. The sages of China led the way in counting virtue and benevolence as of greater importance than riches, especially ill-gotten gain. It is shameful that men are found to-day, who, for personal gain would reintroduce opium, and let out its flood of evils upon the people of China. But the Chinese must determine that this harmful vice shall cease for ever; the fruits of long years of good and hard work are imperilled; there must be no stopping half way, much less any return to the previous conditions. The present gathering showed that there are many in Shanghai of this mind who intended to express themselves clearly.

LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND

Ninth Subscription List.

Already acknowledged \$3,028.50
Commodore V. G. Garner ... 50.00
Mrs. Humphreys ... 25.00
Monsieur Leoble ... 25.00
Mr. G. P. de Martin ... 10.00
\$3,138.50

TRAMWAY RETURNS.

The following is the approximate statement of the Hongkong Tramway Company's traffic receipts for the week ending 12th October, 1918:—

	Receipts for week	Aggregate for 4 weeks
This Year: ...	\$14,244	568,341
Last Year: ...	15,308	588,921
Increase: ...		7,420
Decrease: ...	1,064	

Motor Bus Turns Turtle. Whilst the noon motor bus from Kowloon to Gopeng was taking a turn in the bend of the road near the Kuala Dipang bridge it fell over sideways, says the Times of Malaya. Two Chinese passengers, in trying to escape from the falling bus, jumped out—only to be immediately pinned down in the mud by the bus, which killed them outright. The Dipang villagers and others came to the rescue and extricated the bodies of the two Chinese. The police officer in charge of Kowloon District was on the spot early and rendered all possible assistance.

An interesting letter in his possession was from an Austrian Vice Consul, and in the following terms:—"It is a pleasure to me to commend in the highest manner to my countrymen Mr. ... captain of Engineers in the Boer army, who has in many circumstances rendered notable service to our 'good German' cause,—Ueberseering, Imperial Vice-Consul." This was accompanied by a card, "Imperial Captain upon Service Carl Ueberseering, Imperial Austrian Vice-Consul." Now were these the only documents found which aroused suspicion, for he had also a photograph of the original bill of lading for the 16 cases, and a receipt given by the dispatching firm, "payment for services."

Bongkang, 12th September, 1918.

This is the Tin

A
Large
Sized
Cigarette



of
unquestioned
excellence.

"COMMANDER" SUPER-SIZE CIGARETTES ARE
STOCKED BY ALL HIGH CLASS TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by Westminster Tobacco Co., Ltd.

EUROPE'S MOTOR CARS.

England Heads the List.

The number of motor cars in use in Europe is 522,112, according to figures compiled by the Fiat Press Bureau. It is not surprising to find that Great Britain heads the list with 171,607 cars for 1917, our enemy the Hun coming second with 95,000 cars in 1914, the last year for which statistics are available. France is third on the list with 141,400.

While of interest, these figures will be modified by the war. Generally the returns are for passenger cars only, and do not comprise lorries and motor cycles. England's returns are lower for 1917 than they were for 1914. Yet England has added very considerably to her number of commercial motors by reason of the war. The French returns are always on the under side, being based on actual taxes paid and not including taxicabs, lorries, or motor cycles. Before the war, the actual number of privately-owned motor vehicles in France was about 115,000. Since then it is estimated that France has imported or built 80,000 war motors. The principal battle front being in France, there are actually more motor vehicles in that country at the present moment than in any other in Europe, for in addition to those of the French Army they comprise those of the British, American, Italian, Belgian and Portuguese forces.

Stop at Home.

A correspondent in a Ceylon paper writes from home: I am told that news has come of ladies who have gone out round the Cape being detained in numbers at the Cape where the hotel keepers are simply charging them what they like and most exorbitantly. The best advice to all ladies is, at present, to stop at home.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction

ON

WEDNESDAY,
the 23rd October, 1918, commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Room, Duddell Street.

TRIPLE EXPANSION ENGINE.
Cylinders 20" 32 1/2" 53".
Stroke 36"

Two BOILERS (built about 1911) 18" x 10"
together with shaft and propeller also

Sundry gear such as steam winches, cables and anchors etc. N.B. The above have been salvaged from the s.s. Hongkong and will be conveyed to Hongkong at an early date. There will be no restrictions as to export from Hongkong.

For further particulars and permit to view—Apply to
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

G. P. R.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 300 & 135.

CAST IRON
RAINWATER PIPES
AND FITTINGS.
FRANK SMITH & CO.
4, DE VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
TEL. 2090. HONGKONG.

POST OFFICE.

The parcel post service to Cuba is suspended.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

On and after May 1st 1918, Imperial Post Orders will be cashed in India at the rate of 1/4 to the rupee.

No official letter addressed to Abadan, Ahwaz or Mohammara in the Persian Gulf may exceed eight ounces in weight.

The Parcel Post Service to the Portuguese Colonies in West Africa and to Spanish Offices in Morocco (except for Prisoners of War) is suspended.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

Parcels for Greece cannot be accepted for transmission unless accompanied by a special permit issued by the British Minister at Athens.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

Letters franked at the 4 cents rate addressed to Yunnan and Mengzi and other places in the Province of Yunnan should be superscribed with the words "For delivery by the Chinese Post Office."

Until further notice parcels for civil addresses in the provinces of Udine, Vicenza, Treviso, Padua, Venice and Belluno in Italy will not be accepted for transmission unless posted under the British War Office Permit.

The Parcel Post Service to British East Africa and Egypt (except for members of the Expeditionary Forces) and to Abyssinia, Bagdad, Erithraea, French Somali Coast, Italian Somaliland, Portuguese East Africa, Zanzibar and Russia have been suspended.

The charge for customs duty on type samples of unmanufactured tobacco not exceeding 6 oz. in gross weight, and on samples of spirits (except perfume spirits) not exceeding 12 oz. in gross weight imported into the United Kingdom by post has now been increased to \$5/6d and 15/4d respectively.

The importation by post into Japan of foreign rice, except such as may be imported by the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce and the rice so designated by him, is prohibited. This prohibition is not applicable to rice imported into Taiwan (Formosa) and Karabato (Japanese Saghalien).

From the 1st May 1918 there will be three General Deliveries daily from the District Post Offices except on Sunday and Holidays when there will be one delivery only. The hours of delivery will be as follows:—Week days 9 a.m. 1 p.m. and 5 p.m. Sundays and Holidays noon.

Telegraphic information has been received from London that packets of Sugar not exceeding one pound in weight may still be sent by parcel post to the United Kingdom and that such packets are admitted to the United Kingdom free of import licence or customs duty.

On 1st September, 1918, the rates of postage chargeable in India on letters for all places abroad to which the rate of 1 anna per ounce was previously applied, was raised to 1 1/2 annas for the first ounce and 1 anna for each additional ounce. The postage on letters to Naval and Military addresses was not raised.

The insured letter and insured parcel services between Egypt and in transit through Egypt and Cyprus are temporarily suspended.

Registered and Parcel Mails close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

INWARD MAILS.

Straits—Per DILWARA, 15th Oct.
Saigon—Per PROVIDENCE, 17th Oct.
Kobe—Per MANCHE, 19th Oct.

OUTWARD MAILS.

TO-MORROW.
Philippine Is., Australia & New Zealand via Sydney—Per TANGO M., 15th Oct., Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per HSIN-KONG, 16th Oct., Noon.
Saigon—Per TELMACHUS, 16th Oct., 2 p.m.

Hothow—Per HOPING, 16th Oct., 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, 17th October.
Shanghai and North China—Per SUN-MING, 17th Oct., Noon.
Shanghai, China & Japan via Kobe—Per CARMARTHENSIRE, 17th Oct., 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, 18th October.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa via Keelung—Per MAKUSA M., 18th Oct., 9 a.m.

Philippine Islands—Per LOONGSANG, 18th Oct., 2 p.m.

SATURDAY, 19th October.
Philippine Islands, Japan, C. Kobe, Canada, U.S.A., Europe via Vancouver B.C.—Per PEOTE-SILATUS, 19th Oct., Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.

Shanghai and North China—Per YING-CEOW, 19th Oct., 2 p.m.

TUESDAY, 22nd October.
Swatow, Amoy and Fochow—Per HAI-HONG, 22nd Oct., 1 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th October.
Shanghai & N. China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central & South America, & Europe via Victoria, B.C.—Per MANILA M., 24th Oct., Registration 11.45 a.m. Letters 11.50 p.m.

WEATHER REPORT.

October 15d. 11h. 34m.—Warning to Hongkong Coast Forts, &c.—Typhoon in 1st 16° N. Long. 126° E. moving W.N.W. velocity unknown.

October 15d. 12h. 22m.—No returns from Japan, Vladivostok and Indo-China. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderately at all stations reporting; it remains highest over N. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st 96.39 inches against an average of 78.65 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Road.	N. and N.E. winds, moderate; fine.
2 Formosa Channel.	N. winds, strong.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamook.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

Oct. 15, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Weather.
Vladivostok.	6a					
Namuro.	6a					
Hakodate.	6a					
Tokyo.	6a					
Kobe.	6a					
Nagasaki.	6a					
Kagima.	6a					
Oshima.	6a					
Naha.	6a					
Ishikawa.	6a					
Bonin Is.	6a					
Yokohama.	6a	30.09	60	94	s	4 b
Hankow.	6a					
Ichang.	6a					
Kinkiang.	6a					
Changsha.	6a	30.10	55	93	n	1 b
Shanghai.	6a	30.04	77	95	ne	4 b
Canton.	6a	29.98	73	76	n	1 b
Harbin.	6a	29.92	68	85	sw	2 b
Amoy.	6a					
Swatow.	6a					
Taiho.	6a	70	96			6 z
Taihu.	6a					
Tainan.	6a	29.84	65		n	4 b
Koshan.	6a	29.81	73		n	1 b
Cebu.	6a	29.86	72		n	1 b
Manila.	6a	29.98	68	90	ene	1 b
H'kong.	6a	29.95	71	85		1 b
Gap Road.	6a	29.93			ene	3 b
Macao.	6a	29.89	70	92	nne	2 b
Wuchow.	6a					
Peking.	6a					
Holow.	6a					
Tientsin.	6a					
Touran.	6a					
C. St. J.	6a	29.67	79	89	nne	6 z
Agapan.	6a					
Manila.	6a	29.65	75	91	nne	6 z
Legay.	6a	29.67	77	89	nne	6 z
Yokohama.	6a	29.67	79	85	n	1 b
Hollo.	6a	29.72	81	80	sw	4 b
Surigao.	6a	29.69				2 b
Guam.	6a	29.77	83	91	sw	2 b
Labuan.	6a					

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, Oct. 15, 1918.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the basis of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation. The humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

6 Direction of Wind, to two points.

7 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

8 Direction of Wind, to two points.

9 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

10 Direction of Wind, to two points.

11 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

12 Direction of Wind, to two points.

13 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

14 Direction of Wind, to two points.

15 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

16 Direction of Wind, to two points.

17 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

State of Weather, b blue sky, c detached cloud, d drizzling rain, f fog, g gloomy, h hail, i lightning, o overcast, p passing shower, q equally, r rain, s snow, t thunder, v visibility, w dew wet.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

October 14th, 15th and 16th, 1918.

9.15 P.M. PERFORMANCE

GLADYS HULETTE

"OVER THE HILL"

MR. C. THERES

Card Manipulator

assisted by

Mesdames Senour and Gordon.

Etc., Etc.

NOTICES.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST,
HONGKONG.

ALL Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—33 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute.

Managers—MRS. ALLEN.
REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE,
Acting-Chaplain and Secretary.

GUNNERS OF THE AIR.

Interesting Article by "Observer."

The fighting aeroplane is a development of the war. In the beginning, aeroplanes went out only to observe, and pilots were armed only with a carbine, perhaps only with a pistol.

We have travelled far from those early days, and the aerial gunnery of the R.A.F. is one, if not the chief, cause of British ascendancy in the air.

"The muckety's the thing," said the late Major McCadden, and he was right.

The principle is to aim your whole machine; to use the aeroplane as a gun-mount; and it is easy to imagine some of the difficulties when the gun-mount is travelling and manoeuvring faster than any express train travels, and its target is in similar motion.

Nor is that all the difference between aerial and ground gunnery. On the ground, ammunition is practically unlimited. In an aeroplane, every ounce of weight carried counts, and ammunition is strictly limited. The greater, consequently, is the need for accuracy in shooting under extremely difficult conditions. And the aiming has to be lightning quick.

The successful air fighter must be a good pilot; but even the most brilliant, trick flyer, the stunner who can throw his machine about in the air and make it a supremely difficult target for his adversary, is nevertheless incompletely equipped as a fighter unless he can combine brilliant flying with brilliant gunnery. The safe old rule that offence is the best defence applies even more in the air than on land, and it is by acting on that rule that R.A.F. fighters have won their ascendancy over the Germans.

Aerial gunnery has many special contrivances and naturally requires special training. The two types of gun used are the Vickers, which is synchronised with the propeller and fires its 6 to 8 hundred shots a minute between propeller blades doing their 1,800 or so revolutions a minute, and the handy little Lewis. Special sights very special are fitted to allow for a fast travelling target and some idea of one of the methods of training gunners may be gained by imagining a rocking aeroplane body travelling round a circular course—think of the moving merry-go-round of an elaborate hobby-go-round at a fair—with a gunner sitting in it, aiming at a disappearing target. There are many other "stunts."

It is important that no ammunition shall be carried which is not absolutely reliable and all is selected and tested. Guns are rigorously inspected, for a jam at a critical moment might prove fatal. In training, on the other hand, ammunition is carefully selected for its badness; the object being, by means of frequent gun jams to make the clearing of a stoppage automatically simple to the pilot.

It is thorough training, more even than the wonderful contrivances of R.A.F. gunnery, or the fine native airmanship of the British, which has made the fighting squadrons of the R.A.F. the undoubted superior of the Germans.

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